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GENERAL NEWS.

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THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

Origin of the Naval and Diplomatic Expedition—Letters and Dispatches of Consul-General Seward and the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The Navy Department does not expect to receive, until the 15th inst., dispatches from Corea, concerning the second day's fight, and the Department of State also expects, at that time, an official communication from Minister LOW. The proposition for an expedition to Corea was first brought to the attention of the Department of State in April, 1868, by Consul-General GEORGE F. SEWARD, at Shanghai. In his communication he said in his opinion there was no sufficient object attainable to render it advisable to use force, or even the show of force, to procure a commercial treaty with the Coreans. It might be considered, however, that the interests of our shipping require that at least a treaty providing for the kind treatment of shipwrecked people should be entered into; but if the Coreans were prepared to go to the extent of opening up their country to our merchants, that opportunity was not one which should be lost. The first object of a mission would be to procure information of the loss or destruction of the American schooner *General Sherman*, and in case the reports of the wrongful treatment of the crew prove correct, indemnity or satisfaction therefor. He added:

"On the other hand, there is something due from us to the Coreans. We should assure them of our appreciation of their kindness to the wrecked crew of the *Surprise*, in 1866; and disposed as we are, not only to assert our dignity, but as well our intent to deal justly, we cannot be indifferent to the propriety of offering to Corea an explanation of our views and conduct in regard to the recent expedition of an armed force for the purpose of exhuming and holding for ransom the remains of one or more sovereigns of that country in which one of our citizens has been charged as a leader. It is satisfactory to know that we have only to ask from Corea proof that she has dealt as honorably with us in the *Sherman* case as we have with her in the latter matter. The settlement of the *Sherman* affair and a commercial treaty may, it seems to me, be obtained without great difficulty; but that a considerable show of force would probably be needed to secure a general treaty. * * * But, of course, I contemplate only the display of force, not its use, and not even intimations that it may be used. I know well there should be no irregular action, and that it will be time enough for the United States to determine on the exercise of force when peaceful efforts shall have been exhausted and all the circumstances broadly considered."

Other suggestions were made by Consul SEWARD, and he says that Admiral ROWAN had himself proposed to him that authority and instructions in their joint names to prosecute the mission should be applied for. On the 4th of April, 1870, Secretary FISH wrote a letter to Secretary ROBESON, in the conclusion of which he says:

"This Department is prepared to instruct the Minister of the United States at Pekin to open negotiations with the Government of Corea for the conclusion of such a treaty (to regulate the treatment of shipwrecked seamen.) It is thought best to intrust this duty to the diplomatic representative of the United States, instead of the Admiral of the fleet, because the political relations between China and Corea are such as to make it desirable to first obtain the good will and possibly the good offices of the Chinese Government. * * * This Department asks that instructions may be given to Admiral ROGERS to place himself in communication with Mr. LOW soon after his arrival in Chinese waters, and agree with him upon a time when he shall transport that gentleman to Corea. It is hoped that the expedition will be sufficiently formidable to make an impression upon the native authorities, and that Admiral ROGERS will accompany it in person. Mr. LOW will be instructed to counsel and advise with him with the utmost frankness and confidence in every stage of the negotiations. Should, unhappily, any cause for hostilities occur during this mission, it is hoped that the Navy Department will instruct Admiral ROGERS, in such case, to advise with Mr. LOW, and to leave with this Department the responsibility of war or peace."

The letter of Secretary FISH to Minister LOW, dated April 20, 1870, is as follows:

SIR—It has been decided to authorize negotiations to be had with the authorities of Corea, for the purpose of securing a treaty for the protection of shipwrecked mariners, and to entrust the conduct of the expedition to you. Should the opportunity seem favorable for obtaining commercial advantages in Corea, the proposed treaty should include provisions to that effect; but the President principally aims in this mission to secure protection and good treatment to such seamen of the United States as may unhappily be wrecked upon those shores. The enclosed copies of the treaties concluded with Japan at Kava-Gana in 1854, and at Yeddo in 1858, will serve to point out the kind of protection which you will seek to secure as well as the commercial articles which it may be desirable to enter into. These copies, together with the copies of dispatches from Consul-General SEWARD, which are inclosed, indicate fully what you are to endeavor to obtain. Little is known of the shores or internal waters of Corea, or of the people who inhabit that country. Before leaving to carry out these instructions, you will endeavor to gather all the information on these subjects that can be obtained at Pekin. Some political connection exists between China and Corea, which may make it advisable for you to secure in advance the good will and possibly the good offices of the Pekin Government. You will, of course, do whatever can be done in that way. Admiral ROGERS will receive instructions, a copy of which has been forwarded to you in my No. 8, from the Navy Department, to place at your disposal accommodation upon the flagship, and to accompany you himself upon this mission with a display of force adequate to support the dignity of this Government. You will maintain entire frankness and unreserve with Admiral ROGERS, conferring freely with him in every stage of the negotiations.

In arranging the time for carrying out these instructions, it is also desirable, if possible, to secure the presence and co-operation of Consul-General SEWARD, who has had great experience in Oriental character and who has made a study of this question. Admiral ROGERS has instructions to take that officer with him in case he returns to China before you go. It is not supposed here that you will be able to comply with these instructions before next year, in which case Mr. SEWARD will probably be at his post. It will also be necessary in making your arrangements to consult the convenience of Admiral ROGERS, and to defer to his superior knowledge of the best season for navigating those waters. The Department relies upon you in fulfilling these instructions, to exercise prudence and discretion to maintain firmly the right of the United States to have their seamen protected, to avoid a conflict by force unless it cannot be avoided without dishonor, and seek in all proper ways the harmonious and friendly assistance of the Chinese Government. You will keep an account of your necessary expenses in carrying out these instructions, and draw upon Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., of London, for the amount thus expended, and furnish the necessary vouchers therefor.

(Signed.) HAMILTON FISH.

The above are believed to be the only general instructions on the subject since the date of April 20, 1870.

UNITED ITALY.

A Brilliant Demonstration in San Francisco—Occupation of Rome—No Interruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The Italian demonstration in honor of the occupation of Rome by King VICTOR EMMANUEL took place today. Perfect order and quiet prevailed. The procession was one of the most brilliant and tasteful ever seen here. No inscriptions calculated to wound the religious feelings of the Catholics were visible. The Italian and American flags were carried side by side in each division. The German and Swiss rifle companies also carried their national flags. A temple of liberty, with young ladies dressed in national colors, representing United Italy, a full-rigged felucca and a car, representing Rome, surmounted by a sculptured group representing the wolf suckling ROMULUS and REMUS, were among the finest features of the procession. The Police had made extra preparations, but there was not the slightest necessity for their interference.

THE ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements—Letter from Mayor Hall Declining to Review the Procession—Swiss and Polish Sympathy—Mass-Meeting To-Night.

As the reunion and mass-meeting of Italians is to be held this evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, the meeting of the General Committee of Arrangements for the Italian unity celebration (whose regular night for meeting is Monday) was held last evening, at the house of Mr. P. PRAMMAGGIORE, No. 407 Broome-street. It was fully attended by the Committee, Prof. N. CORRADI in the chair, and the deliberations were of a more than usually enthusiastic character. President CORRADI, reporting as Chairman of the Committee who waited upon the Mayor, said that upon returning to his home yesterday from his visit to the Mayor's office, he had found a communication which he read to the meeting. It is as follows, and elicited no comments:

SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have an especial reason, arising out of and connected with the recent official action I took respecting street processions, which obliges me to decline your invitation. If I was at liberty to state them you would, or any gentleman would, appreciate and accept them. I beg to assure you, however, that this refusal is not unkindly nor disrespectfully intended. Indeed it is quite possible that, except in military matters, I may feel called upon to consistently decline, and always with thanks for the intended compliment, reviewing civic processions while I am Mayor.

Very sincerely yours,

A. OAKEY HALL.

Signor N. CORRADI, No. 284 Third-avenue.

Ex-Col. CHANZI, of the Italian Army, then read the following letter from the Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent Society, which at its close was loudly applauded:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

Nestore Corradi, Esq., President of the Committee of Arrangements for the Italian Festival "Roma Capitale:"

HONORED SIR: The Swiss General Society feels greatly honored at the invitation which the Italian Committee of which you are the President were good enough to extend to them yesterday evening, and soon after you left it was taken into serious consideration and discussed by the whole Society. Amid the gloom which was cast over us on account of the terrible loss which our Society had sustained of four of its members, and to whom we had just paid the last earthly honors, your visit for such a heart-stirring and noble object as the honoring of us with the request of our co-operation in your celebration of "Roma Capitale" came quite timely, to make some little diversion to the train of our saddest thoughts, and we cannot but thank you for the kindness you had, to remember our young Society. That the Italian nation has at last, after so many noble struggles and sacrifices, filled the measure of her national aspirations and completed her unity with the possession of the Eternal City, which ever rightfully belonged to her, cannot but fill with joy any right-minded being; and the Swiss Society feels so very deeply, I would almost dare say as deeply and sincerely as the most patriotic Italian himself may feel. Many of our countrymen have laid down their lives on the battle-fields of Lombardy, struggling and fighting with the Italian patriots for your liberties. Animated as we are with such feelings, you may well imagine how much real pleasure it would afford our Society to join you in your patriotic celebration, and how mortified we feel in not being able to do so. Article 31 of our by-laws, of which we take the liberty of handing you a copy herewith, forbids us to take any participation in political and religious demonstrations. Therefore the Society was compelled, after a thorough discussion of the subject, and much against our real wishes, to lay your request on the table, and to pass over to the order of the day, but not without first passing a unanimous resolution moved by citizen BARCA, (Fessin,) and which was carried amid the wildest enthusiasm, to the effect that we tender to your Committee and to the Italian nation the congratulations of the Swiss General Society, for the acquirement of your capital.

We have the honor to remain, Sir, with respect and high regards, your obedient servants.

W. P. MOLO; President.

RUDOLPH HOFF, First Vice-Secretary.

After the reading of this letter, reports of Committees were received. That of the Committee on Printing states that CAV SECCHI DI CASALI, editor of *L'Eco d'Italia*, besides a liberal subscription to the general fund, offers to the Committee the use of his journal and printing-presses for all advertisements and printing that may be necessary. The report of the Committe on Decorations states that the designs for the three triumphal cars, of which a general idea was given in the TIMES of Sunday, would be handed to the Committee, today, by Mr. GARABALDI, and MARCO AYMONI, dry-goods merchant in Canal-street, also volunteered to furnish all the flags that would be needed for the celebration free of cost. LEONIDEA COLEMBO, an Italian importer of thermometers, &c., of Fulton-street, then offered to furnish, at his own expense, another triumphal car to be used in the procession, to be made after the following plan: The car will represent the arts and industries of Italy in ancient and modern times. Prominent among its features will be a statue of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, and the car will also have inscribed on it the names of Galileo, Volta, (electrician,) Dante, Raphael and Rossini. Reports of subscription and other committees were then received, and all passed upon as satisfactory.

One of the Committee then announced that the Polonaise Society of this City have signified their intention to take part in the procession and festival, which announcement was received with applause. Delegates J. N. BIGGEI, F. CAMPERA, S. BACCIGALUPE and A. SBARBO, from the Italian Working Men's Association, many of whom are employed on the Boulevards and at Corporation work, then announced their intention to turn out with the procession, which was also received with applause by the meeting. Upon motion of S. G. BREGUGLIA, NICOLO BARILLI, the Italian patriot, was unanimously appointed Grand Marshal for the day of the celebration. LOUIS ANTONAROLI, said to be the oldest Roma citizen in America, was elected to be the principal flag-bearer.

The meeting then adjourned after a distribution of tickets to the members of the Committee for the festival in the East River Park. At the reunion to night at Germania Assembly Rooms the Committee say they will be prepared to receive the reports of all societies who may desire to unite with them in their celebration.

The Sunday Laws in Cincinnati—Foreign Dictation Not to be Submitted to.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—The Sunday laws received a full share of pulpit attention today. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said that foreigners must understand that Americans will not be ruled by their dictation in matters of this kind. If they should persist in efforts to destroy the institutions that made our country what it is, the people would sunder party ties and meet them at the ballot-box as one man. The *Enquirer*, this morning, says the Board of Aldermen will hardly acquiesce in the vote of the Board of Councilmen repealing these laws.

A Yacht Dismasted in a Collision.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 6.—The yacht *Josephine*, owned by B. M. C. DURFEE, of Fall River, started from Newport yesterday afternoon to join the squadron at New-London, when off Brenton's Reef she collided with schooner *Lizzie Florence*, and lost both masts, bowsprit, all head-gear, and her hull was seriously damaged. She was towed back to Newport by the cutter *Mocasin*. The *Florence* was but slightly damaged.

Death of the Trotting Mare Purity at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—The celebrated trotting mare *Purity*, while exercising at the Driving Park, at 9 o'clock this morning, dropped dead from heart disease. She was entered for the 2:24 and 2:30 race, and the race for the $10,000 purse. At the time of the accident she had trotted over the track at 2:25, and was on the second round on a 2:20 gait. A post-mortem examination will be held, and the stomach analyzed. *Goldsmith Maid* made 2:19½ this morning while exercising.

WASHINGTON.

Important Legal Decision on the Coolie Question—Are Coolies Liable to Punishment?—A Cholera Panic—Patent Decisions—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The question of suppressing the Coolie trade is possibly to have a judicial solution, in advance of treaties and legislation. Chief Justice SMALE, at Hong-Kong, having been applied to for a writ of habeas corpus, to set at liberty a Chinese Coolie named KWOK-A-SING, who had been arrested for mutiny on the high seas and murdering the Captain and certain of the crew of the Coolie ship *Nouvelle Penelope*, after hearing long and able arguments, ordered the release of the prisoner. At the same time going beyond the questions strictly involved in the case the Chief-Justice decided that the coolie trade is slave trade, and that the vessels engaged in it are carrying on piracy. That coolies were not liable to punishment for using any means whatever to gain their freedom, and that their seizing a vessel and killing the crew, if necessary to that end, was justified by English law. If this is pronounced good law in England, and it is believed it may be, the same view can be taken by France and the United States, and the German Empire as well; if the coolie trade is slave-trade and piracy, it can be swept from the seas in a few months more effectually than the African slave-trade was, and by the same means. There is one difficulty in the way, if Justice SMALE's opinion should be affirmed, and that is that the Governments of some of the British colonies have taken measures for the regulation, if not the encouragement, of the traffic.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of this District in favor of improvements is called for to-morrow night. According to the Board of Health, if the cholera should make its threatened visit to this country, Washington is in a bad way to receive it, unless vigorous measures for prevention are soon taken. The gentlemen on the Board, although some of them are highly educated physicians, in the very best practice, having incurred the displeasure of the regular local association, are called alarmists. In the inaction of the Legislature on the subject, Gov. COOKE has taken measures to have undrained streets and filthy alleys disinfected, by which action, even if the cholera does not come, the lives of some citizens, including the regular doctors, may be saved, or at any rate made more pleasant.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PATENT DECISIONS.

In passing upon an application for patent for sundry improvements in watch manufacture, the Commissioner of Patents yesterday decided that no party is entitled, as of right, to cover in a single patent more than one improvement upon a given article of manufacture, unless the several improvements presented are necessarily related to or connected with each other; in other words, as many applications must be filed as there are distinct features of invention. The first claim against the United States filed with the British agent in this city under the Treaty of Washington is that of JAMES CRUTCHETT, a resident of this District, involving a large sum of money. His statement shows that he is a British subject, and that our Government, at the commencement of the late civil war, seized his Mount Vernon cane-manufactory near the railroad depot for military purposes, by which the machinery was rendered useless and a profitable business destroyed, besides other injuries to his property.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1864, all vessels arriving in the United States from any foreign contiguous territory must be actually unloaded at the first port of arrival in the United States, see article 102, part 3, revised regulations, in reply to the question whether a vessel of the United States, arriving direct from a foreign port, can touch and land passengers and their baggage at a place where there is no Custom-house. The Secretary of the Treasury says that the penalty for a violation of this law is found in the second section of the Smuggling act of July 18, 1866.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Reports and Predictions Therefrom.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—1 A. M.—The low barometer which was Saturday night over New-England has rapidly recovered, and the pressure, after falling slightly in the north-west, still remains low. The barometer has risen very decidedly Sunday evening from Texas to Pennsylvania and southward. Light winds from the south-west to the north-west have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, and fresh southerly winds north and west of Illinois. The temperature has fallen in New-England, but elsewhere no material general change is reported. Partially cloudy and clear weather has prevailed in the Middle and Western States. Rain was reported Sunday afternoon and evening from the Gulf over the South Atlantic States, where clearing and clear weather now prevail. A small area of cloudy and threatening weather continues central in Virginia. Clear weather prevails throughout the lake regions.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather will probably continue for a short time from Tennessee to Maryland, but pleasant weather will probably prevail on Monday from North Carolina to Michigan and to Maine. Local rains will probably be repeated Monday afternoon on the Gulf coast, and an area of threatening weather, with a few local storms, extend from Missouri to Lake Superior.

Two More Deaths on the Erie.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A painter named WM. SLOAN, residing in Jersey City, but lately employed in Port Jervis, was killed last night at or near Lordville, a small station on the Erie Railway, Delaware Division. He was walking on the track, when he was struck by a train, knocked down, and crushed beneath the wheels. The Coroner was out of town, and the authorities at the station would allow no one to touch the body, and at noon today it was lying in the sun unprotected. FRACKLETON & WHITE, the men for whom deceased worked in Port Jervis, have gone to Lordville to take care of the remains. Deceased leaves a family in Jersey City. Ten coal cars ran off the track at Otisville, on the Eastern Division, last night, and it is reported that a man was killed.

The Tax-Payers' Union of San Francisco.

Alluding to the Convention nominated by the San Francisco Tax-payers' Union, to select candidates for city officers, the *Bulletin* of that city says:

"The list is a good one, embracing well-known and capable businessmen, who, while they are divided in political opinion, are believed to cordially agree in the belief that the management of city affairs is a business matter and ought to be done on business principles. The exclusion of professional politicians from the control of local government has been approved by experience here, and is being adopted by cities elsewhere, as the only thing that can effect needy reforms and economies. San Francisco has never relapsed to party rule without paying for it roundly. When the war excitement broke down the People's Party, after ten years of honest and quiet government, we had Rings in the municipal boards and a demoralized Police. The intervention of the Tax-Payers' Union broke up the Rings, saved the Police, and gave the city the best Mayor it has ever had. Such being the facts, it was generally looked to this year to act again in the public interest, and the programme it has so far laid down is calculated to command confidence. We learn that the action of the Union is already eliciting a popular response in the form of a numerously signed circular indorsing it and commending the choice of delegates. The Union expresses a confident anticipation of success in the coming election."

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

Reminiscences of the Court of the Second Empire.

Napoleon III. and Mlle. Bellanger—The Case of M. Devienne—France and the Church of Rome—The Nihilist Conspiracy in Russia—News Notes.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which left Liverpool on July 27 and Queenstown on the afternoon of July 28, reached this port at an early hour on yesterday morning. This remarkably rapid passage places us in receipt of mail news fresher by three days than that brought Saturday morning by the *Hermann*.

FRANCE AND ROME.

A Correct Statement of the New Republic's Position Toward the Catholic Church.

An article in the *Temps* contains the following exhaustive statement of the true position of France as regards the Catholic Church: "Prince BISMARCK has obtained for Germany her political revenge for the thirty years; he will now secure to her a religious revenge. If appearances are not deceptive, he means to make the ascendancy of Prussia a Protestant ascendancy. Finally, in order to mark its new part, to prepare its realization, and to strike those decisive and perfidious blows which the Bismarckian policy so well understands, the Chancellor of the German Empire tries to foment a schism by declaring that he acknowledges no Catholic Church but that which existed before the 18th of July. Infallibility constitutes in his eyes an innovation incompatible with the arrangements which formerly regulated the relations between Church and State. At first sight nothing can be more rash than this project. The manner in which the dogma of infallibility has been received has brought out more clearly than ever the power which the Church of Rome exerts over the submission of the faithful. The movement to which Dr. DOLLINGER has given his name has drawn but a few adherents from among the clergy, and has not compensated this disadvantage by penetrating the masses either deeply or generally. * * * It must, however, be said that Prince BISMARCK is not a man to venture on such business without being sure of his ground, without having even prepared it, and that the mere fact of any action on his part would already constitute serious presumptions on the state of religious opinion in Germany, and on the events which may take place there. * * * It would indeed be strange that the same year which has witnessed the abolition of the temporal power by the translation of the Italian capital to Rome, should see the spiritual power threatened by a German schism, or at least by a disposition on the part of the German Empire to appear in the order of religious interests as an especially Protestant Power. Would not the part played by France be lessened or rendered more difficult? We think not, provided that France remains faithful to its particular situation and to its genius. France alone in Europe is placed outside ecclesiastical interests. She, in reality, belongs no more to the Catholic world than to the Latin races. On the other hand, she is still more a stranger to the mind of the German races and the Protestant peoples. She is placed between both races by a character peculiar to herself, a mixed, yet original, character. She is that which the renaissance of the eighteenth century made her—she is the land of free reason. It is she who inaugurated toleration, who founded lay society, the true modern society. It becomes her to free herself more and more from the remains of the Middle Ages and of scholasticism, which she still drags after her; but on the whole, and in spite of all, France remains at this day the nation which, in Europe, best answers to the universal needs of our time. She only needs to have faith in herself, to resume the consciousness of her true vocation, to have faith in liberty, especially in liberty of thought, and that failing the traditional beliefs which fall off from her, she should regenerate herself by earnestness and labor, by intellectual ardor and an increased moral sentiment."

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

The Charges Against the Great Nihilists of Russia.

The Russian papers publish the *actes d' accusation* of the great Nihilist trial which is now going on at St. Petersburg. These documents, which are very long, give an ample account from the Government point of view of the origin and objects of the conspiracy. The story begins with a description of the students' riots in the Spring of 1869, of which, say the official prosecutors, the chief promoters were NETCHAJEFF, ORLOFF and TKATSCHEFF—unscrupulous agitators who merely took advantage of the discontent of the students to bring about a socialist revolution. After the Government had suppressed the riots, these men prepared for a revolutionary organization, whose members were to spread socialist ideas among the people in all parts of Russia. Committees were formed at Moscow and Ivanovo, a secret Press was established, subscriptions were opened for revolutionary purposes, false passports were fabricated, and NETCHAJEFF, who had gone abroad, was placed in communication with foreign agitators, and sent his fellow-conspirators printed proclamations, which were distributed all over the country. In the Autumn of 1869 NETCHAJEFF returned to Russia, and a secret society was formed at Moscow with branches in various other towns. This society was well provided with funds; it had a special seal and cipher of its own, and any breach of its regulations was punished with death, as in the case of the student IVANOFF. Every new member of the society, after swearing to observe its regulations, was attached to a "circle" of five persons, who acted together, but were kept entirely ignorant of the constitution of the other circles. The "circles" were placed under the orders of a "section;" but the section, when communicating with a circle, never mentioned its members by name; each of them was distinguished in the society by a number only. At the head of the society was a committee, which exercised judicial functions, and whose members, like those of the "section" and the "circles," were unknown to the other conspirators. The means by which the object of the society was to be attained were at first much discussed. Some people proposed that the overthrow of the Government should be brought about by a gradual propagation of socialist ideas among the masses; others, among whom was NETCHAJEFF, that steps should at once be taken for producing a popular insurrection. Ultimately it was decided to adopt NETCHAJEFF's proposal. A series of inflammatory proclamations were circulated among the people, one of which contains the following passages: "The foundation of our holy undertaking was laid on April 4, 1866, by DMITRI VLADIMIROVITCH KARAKOZOFF" (the would-be assassin of the Emperor.) * * * "Our plan is one and unchangable; it is that of uncompromising destruction. * * * We will not touch the Czar unless we are provoked by some unreasonable measure or act initiated by him. We will spare him for the painful and solemn penalty of death on the ruins of his throne in presence of his liberated people. For the present we will proceed without delay to exterminate his favorites—those monsters in bright uniforms who are stained with the blood of the people, and are treated as if they were pillars of the State." From this and other proclamations written in a like spirit, the official prosecutors conclude that the conspirators "hoped to bring about a popular insurrection by a series of assassinations in the highest spheres of the Government, which would create such confusion as to enable them to work on the masses by false reports and misrepresentations of the acts of the authorities, and lead ultimately to that general disorganization of society at which they aimed."

AN OLD SCANDAL.

Stories of the Empire—A Monarch's Infidelity—The Case of M. Devienne.

The foreign papers acquaint us with the fact that M. DEVIENNE, President of the Court of Cassation, has been acquitted on the charges preferred against him by the Government of National Defense. The first and gravest accusation was based on discoveries made among the private papers of the Emperor after his defeat at Sedan, and after the flight of the Empress, and it was alleged that M. DEVIENNE had seriously compromised his dignity as a Magistrate by negotiations of a scandalous nature. The scandal was one in which the Emperor was mainly concerned, and which led to the sudden appearance of the Empress in Scotland in 1864. M. DEVIENNE's part in the affair was that of a mediator, and it was through his interposition that a reconciliation was effected. The two other charges against him were that he had disobeyed the summons of M. EMMANUEL ARAGO, acting as Deputy Minister of Justice under the Provisional Government, to return to Paris in order to explain his connection with this affair, and that he had absented himself from Paris in an hour of national peril. The simple answer to these complaints is, that M. DEVIENNE left Paris in obedience to the instructions of M. CREMIEUX, the Minister of Justice, who was himself sent to Tours before Paris was besieged, the President's mission being to organize a provisional Chamber of the Court of Cassation in the provinces. Upon these points the Court does not appear to have pronounced any opinion; but with respect to the more serious charge, it finds that M. DEVIENNE, "having consented to assist in arranging the domestic troubles of a family of most exalted rank, and in preventing a public scandal, obeyed an honorable sentiment, and in no way infringed the duty of an honest man." Details of the antecedents and circumstances of the trial are supplied by the editorial summary which we find in the columns of the London *Times*. That journal says:

"Toward the latter end of November, 1860, the Empress EUGENIE startled the friends and enemies of the Bonaparte dynasty by a private visit to this country. Although the Emperor, made aware of her resolution at the eleventh hour, so far saved appearances as to be 'just in time' to see her off at the Northern Railway terminus, and although it was given out that the Empress' journey had no other object than to spend a few days with her former governess in Scotland, still there was something so sudden and clandestine in her departure and in her style of traveling that it could not fail at the time to give rise to every variety of report and conjecture. The members of the French Embassy in London, whom the telegraph acquainted with the Empress' movements, attended at an early hour to receive their Sovereign's Consort at any of the stations at which she might be expected to arrive. Somehow, the august traveler contrived to escape their attentions, and drove unrecognized, and accompanied only by one gentleman and two ladies of her suite, to Claridge's Hotel, whence, after a quiet saunter in Regent-street, she proceeded by rail to Scotland, and was next heard of at Edinburgh, at Glasgow, and on the track of Summer tourists in the Highlands. After a three weeks' stay, and a private visit to the Queen at Windsor, she reappeared at the Tuileries. One explanation ascribed the Imperial lady's visit to grief for the death of her sister, the Duchess of ALVA; another to a passing fit of harmless eccentricity; another to a longing, natural in one not born in the purple, to withdraw, for however short a period, from the weary monotony of her lofty station. But none of these seemed sufficient, and the supposition which obtained most public favor was that the flight of the Empress was the result of some storm in the Imperial household; and as EUGENIE was extremely devout, and at that moment the Emperor had just openly countenanced the Italian invasion of the Marches and Umbria, and was endeavoring to prevail on the Pope to consent to the loss of those provinces, it was surmised that husband and wife had quarreled about the Roman question. But there were, besides, shrewder newsmongers, who asserted that jealousy was at the bottom of the Imperial disagreement; that the Empress had taken umbrage at some indiscretion of her lord the Emperor, and had vowed not to go back to him unless the cause of offense was removed. Whatever mystery might yet have hung upon that now almost forgotten episode in a wedded life which has been otherwise singularly free from domestic clouds, has been unveiled by the sentence pronounced by the French Court of Cassation in favor of M. DEVIENNE, the late First President of the Court of Paris. It seems now certain that the Emperor had really, some time before that short breach of his domestic peace, succumbed to the fascinations of a young lady whose beauty was the theme of much conversation in the Paris world, and that the displeasure of the Empress was caused by the reports which reached her of the degree of intimacy existing between this lady and the Emperor, and of the consequences the connexion had entailed, which could hardly fail to lead to some scandalous exposure. The happiness of the wife and the safety of the husband required something more than the removal of the rival. It was necessary to obtain from her a retraction of the assertions upon which she founded her claim, and upon the strength of which she threatened to bring the Emperor before a Court of law. The Empress, generously giving up all idea of a divorce, and consenting to a reconciliation with her erring husband, exerted herself to extort from her rival a declaration to the effect that she had deceived the Emperor, and that her intercourse had no such results as she had led him to believe. It was through M. DEVIENNE, as highest in rank among the French Magistrates, that the Empress was advised to carry on the negotiation with the lady in question; and it was for acting in compliance with the wishes of his Imperial mistress that M. DEVIENNE was, by the revolutionary Government of the 4th of September, accused of having "seriously compromised his dignity as a Magistrate." In vindication of his conduct, the Court of Cassation states that "by consenting to assist in arranging the domestic troubles of a family of most exalted rank, and in preventing a public scandal, M. DEVIENNE obeyed an honorable sentiment, and in no way infringed the duty of a man of honor." We do not think that, out of France at least, people will greatly concern themselves about the part played by the Chief President of the Imperial Court in this delicate transaction. All the interest concentrates itself on one point, and that is the wholesome fear the Emperor NAPOLEON entertained as to the consequences of his indiscretion. Whatever may be said of the luxury and corruption, according to Gen. TROCHU, imported into France from England and Italy; whatever opinion may be conceived of the "Bohemianism" said to be pervading all classes in France, and disorganizing all family ties, we are evidently very lax, even in that country, from those "good old times" when a *Maîtresse en titre* was looked upon as one of the great dignitaries of the Court, and a Queen not only had to put up with an openly acknowledged rival, but could only maintain a second-hand influence over her husband by throwing in his way a beauty devoted to her interests, to counteract the charms of another beauty in whom she apprehended an enemy. The mere circumstance that for a long period in the present century France has been under the sway of monarchs of mature age, accustomed the generation which survived the great revolution to look upon the Montespans, the Pompadours and the Dubarrys of the *ancien régime* as things inexorably out of date. It was understood that sovereigns should reign on some better title than "having been at the pains to be born;" that there were duties as well as privileges attached to their station; and that, although they could hardly be expected to be exempt from frailties common to other mortals, the conspicuous position they occupied should at least impose upon them the necessity of respecting public decencies. What the succession of three rulers so well-behaved, whether from age or from disposition, as LOUIS XVIII., CHARLES X., and LOUIS PHILIPPE did for our neighbors, has been effected in this country by the exemplary tone of our Court since the accession of the Queen. The Emperor NAPOLEON came to the throne in his mature age, and when it was thought that ambition could hardly have left much room in his heart for those 'amiable weaknesses' which find their excuses in youth. He had been guided by affection in the choice of a partner of his greatness, and he might be presumed to enjoy a domestic bliss which, we will not say no caprice, but at least no imprudence, could ever tempt him to endanger. He was at that time at the height of his popularity, for his Lombard campaign had won him the applause even of his enemies, while the annexation of Savoy and Nice had reconciled to him the advocates of a more strictly national policy. But a lawsuit such as his culpable attachment so nearly involved him in, was more than even in all his might he would have ventured to face. His wife, though pacable to the fault, would have been inexorable to its exposure, and peace could hardly have been made unless a means had been found to hush up the scandal. The Emperor's prospects for himself and his dynasty would have lost much of their brightness, and the nation which had condoned the *coup d'état* and accepted personal rule would have murmured at domestic irregularities to which generally society shows only too much indulgence, but which the high rank of the offender would not have allowed it to ignore. In our age, when we place kings and princes above us, we expect them to be the best among us; and if they actually are not what we would have them, we insist, at least, on their seeming to be so.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss PUTNAM has passed a highly-successful examination before the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

M. FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO has published a letter at Brussels, in which he complains that an investigation has been commenced, at the request of the French Government, with the view of ascertaining whether the pictures in his father's house at Brussels were not stolen from the Louvre.

The *Gaulois* states that experiments with the road steam-engine are now being made in the Boulevard de Courcelles, with a view to the introduction of this means of locomotion in the exterior boulevards and through the main arteries of Paris.

The *France* says that the subcommission on military recruiting has finished its work. According to article 1, the military service is obligatory for all Frenchmen from twenty to forty years of age. Article 2 fixes the length of service in the army at four years. Three categories of reserves are established, the first of five, the second of three, and the third of eight years' service. The Executive power can mobilize the army and the first category of the reserve by a simple decree. To mobilize the last two categories a law is required.

The London *Globe* understands that some important intelligence has been received from Australia with respect to the Tichborne case. One of the gentlemen of the long robe has started, on the shortest possible notice, on an errand which is likely to reveal the whereabouts of the second principal hero in this romance of real life.

According to the *Impartial de l'Est*, the celebrated Zouave JACOB, whose supposed cures of paralysis excited so much attention in Paris at one time, has come to a miserable end. This journal alleges that he belonged to the Twentieth Corps in the Army of the Loire, and was shot as a traitor and spy. He kept the Prussians daily informed of the position of the French Army during three months' time.

The Ost-see *Gazette* says, a new step has just been made toward the Russianizing of the City of Warsaw. The head of the Police, WLASAW, "has recommended"—which means "has ordered"—the owners of house property to produce their register-books of outgoing and incoming tenants, for whom they are by law responsible to the Police, in the Russian language.

GARIBALDI, according to a letter from Maddalena, published by the Italian papers, is just now in very poor health, his suffering being greater than in previous years. He is accordingly compelled to give up his little excursions, and when able to leave his bed is wheeled about in a bath-chair. According to the *Tempo*, a number of the inhabitants of Rome propose to invite the General to the fêtes which are to be given there on the 20th September, to commemorate the entry of the Italian troops into the city.

An extraordinary tragedy has just taken place at Tournus, Saône et Loire, France. A bailiff had gone to effect a seizure at the residence of a man named GRATIEN, when the latter barricaded himself inside, and firing from a window, killed the officer and a *gendarme* who had accompanied him. The National Guard was called out to arrest him, and had to lay siege regularly to the house. GRATIEN, at length, finding further resistance hopeless, blew out his brains, but not before he had mortally wounded one of the besiegers.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 21st inst., says: The *Police Gazette* of St. Petersburg published on the 18th instant the following return of cholera cases: Patients, 518; new cases, 67; cured, 33; dead, 27. The same newspaper stated that on the 19th instant there was still under medical treatment 525 persons. Since the appearance of cholera on the 20th of August, 1870, to the 19th of July, 1871, there have been 6,072 cases, 3,040 cures, 2,485 deaths. The *Caucasus* newspaper says it is known from reliable sources that the cholera which has this year broken out in Persia originated at Ardebil, on the route from Taurida to Sirah and Zandrak.

The *Opinion Nationale* newspaper of Paris is not always so ill-informed as it lately has been. A recent article announces the death, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, of Mr. FISK, "the American nabob, worth $45,000,000." He was killed, we learn, while "witnessing, *en curieux*," the Orange demonstration. "His death is an immense loss for the progress of musical art in the United States," for he was the "impresario of Miss NILSSON, whom he attracted to America by a blank contract, which the *diva* filled up, she demanding and receiving $300,000 in gold for 100 representations."

The Catholic paper, the *Univers*, in commenting upon the debate on Rome in the French Assembly, says it is useless to disguise the fact that the cause of the temporal power is lost in that body. "All our hopes have been disappointed," it adds; "in the only nation upon which the Papacy could count, the last support fails it. Humanely speaking, all is over. Fine speeches matter little; an equivocal vote means nothing. The important result—that which nearly all the papers have pointed out, that which will definitely encourage the spoliators of Rome—is the manifest disposition of the French Government and the Assembly, either from impotence or unwillingness, to do nothing for the Pope."

Liverpool has been long known to the authorities and others as one of the most active centres of the Fenian movements in England. Though the vigilance of the Police has consequently been considerable, the belief is general that quantities of war munitions are stored there by the Fenians. An unpleasant confirmation of this suspicion has just taken place. On July 23, in one of the courts of a street not far from the docks a policeman noticed that something like arms were being suspiciously removed. Communication having been made to the Detective Department, a search ensued, which was at first not successful, but later on a large number of new Snider rifles and bayonets were found at the bottom of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which is in the vicinity of the house to which suspicion was first attracted. The parties, probably anticipating detection, are believed to have thrown the arms into the canal. No arrests had been made.

The *Volkstaat* observes that there is an unwillingness in influential circles to allow the full extent of the German losses in the late war to transpire. A semi-official corroboration now suddenly appears of the worst rumors which were circulated in process of time. The Central Bureau of Information in Berlin, under the inspection of the highest military authorities, has published a report of its work, with interesting statistical figures. It appears from this report that the institution has, within the space of twelve months, authenticated 633,000 sick and wounded cases, and that of these only 78,000 belonged to the French, the remaining 550,000 to the German Army. The circumstance that only 46,000 of these were South Germans, and that nearly 508,000 were North Germans, shows by the disproportion of the numbers that the Bureau had really been occupied with the North German Army. The frightful figures, which besides make no claim to completeness, are, according to this, far below the truth.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope has received again the officers of the Pontifical Army, extending the audience to their wives, sisters, and daughters. Major FIOSETTA, of the Papal Artillery, read an address from the officers assuring the Holy Father that while they were ready as ever to defend him with their swords, they would seek to procure him consolation by their prayers. The Pope replied to their address in a long discourse, which contained the following passages: "I accept the pledge of your arms, the only arms raised in my cause this day, and equally the offer of your prayers for the consolation of your common father. But if any one now here has come with a false profession as a spy to betray us to our enemies, let this Judas now declare himself and depart." This intimation gave rise to a most agitated scene, all the men crying out, "It is not I!" while the ladies broke into sobs, tears, and hysterical cries. The Pope resumed, "Tranquilize yourselves. This Judas may deny his guilt, but I fear that I know him too well. I pray for his reformation, and he shall not perish miserably, like the guilty Apostle, but may be converted and live."

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of July 26, publishes an article entitled "The State and the Catholic Church," in which it discusses the abolition of the separate department for Catholic affairs at the Ministry of Public Worship, and points out how greatly the relations between the Church and the State have been affected by the decisions of the Council held last year in Rome. The article concludes as follows: "In view of the difficulties which have already arisen the Government is only able to fix upon a decided rule of conduct by taking its stand impartially upon a purely legal standpoint, and treating each disputed case in accordance herewith. In order to render this stand-point sure, and make it clearly manifest outwardly, it has been considered wise and necessary to put an end to the separation hitherto subsisting between the departments in the ministry, connected with the Protestant and Catholic religions, and to form once more a single department for ecclesiastical affairs. The Government makes known thereby that it intends to treat both Churches impartially and justly in conformity with the existing laws, but at the same time to guard the interests of the State with equal vigor against both the Catholic and Evangelical Churches."

A "Model" Colony for Minnesota.

Dr. MILLER, of the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* has recently returned to St. Paul, Minn., from an exploring trip in the western portion of the State, where he has been endeavoring to find a favorable location for a colony of about 2,000 Ohioans, who have been enrolled in an association under his auspices. Of them the St. Paul *Press* says:

"This colony is composed of intelligent, thrifty men of moderate means, and their families, who propose to establish, not exactly an Utopia, but a model Christian community in the wilderness, from which the ordinary apparatus, at least, of social vice and immorality are to be rigorously excluded. They pledge themselves, as one of the conditions upon which they receive the benefits of the association, to permit no liquor or billiard saloons, no gambling or other immoral institutions within the territory of the colony; but, instead of these, to carry with them the means of building up churches, schools, libraries, reading-rooms and all other appliances of a well-ordered Christian society. We understand that Dr. MILLER has not definitely decided to locate his colony in Minnesota, but he has made this much progress toward a favorable decision, that the prejudices against the country and the climate, which he had doubtless imbibed from hostile sources, have disappeared after an exploration of the country and a thorough investigation of its climatic peculiarities."

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Fearful Riot in the Phoenix Park, Dublin.

The Friends of Fenian Amnesty Persist in Meeting.

Charge of the Police, One Hundred Persons Wounded.

Vinoy on British Humanity in the War.

Insubordination of French Officers in Algeria.

Trials of the Assassins of Gen. Prim in Madrid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot in Dublin—Friends of Amnesty Insist on Meeting in Phoenix Park—The Police Prohibition Disregarded—Over One Hundred Injured.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The authorities of Dublin have forbidden the holding of a public meeting called for the purpose of demanding the release of Irish political offenders.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6—Evening.—In spite of the prohibition of the authorities the friends of amnesty attempted to hold a meeting this afternoon in Phœnix Park. Mr. SMYTH, a member of Parliament, Mr. SULLIVAN, editor of the *Nation*, and Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN BYRNE, of the *Irishman*, intered the Park with a large crowd. Park Superintendent HAW, standing on the Wellington monument, ordered SMYTH and his followers to desist, when he was hurled to the bottom of the monument and barbarously maltreated. A fearful riot ensued. The police charged upon the mob and beat and kicked men, women and children indiscriminately. The fight lasted half an hour, when the police having been reinforced, succeeded in dispersing the rioters. SMYTH, SULLIVAN and a man named NOLAN were badly wounded. Over a hundred injured have been taken to the hospitals. The authorities are firm in their determination to prevent any meeting, and the leaders of the attempt today will be prosecuted.

FRANCE.

English Humanity During the War—Suicide of an Ex-Prefect—Critical Condition of Algeria.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Gen. VINOY, in communication to the *Official Journal*, expresses with much warmth his gratitude for England's generosity during the late war. He names the battle-fields in which the valor and humanity of the English were equally conspicuous. M. COSTER, late Prefect of Marseilles, has committed suicide.

LONDON, July 6—Evening.—The Paris journals say the condition of affairs in Algeria is still critical. Some of the commanders there refuse to obey orders, and the General commanding threatens to resign.

SPAIN.

Approaching Trial of the Prim Assassins—The Duke of Montpensier a Witness.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—Four newly discovered accomplices in the assassination of Marshal PRIM, have been summoned to trial. Among them is an aid-de-camp of the Duke of MONTPENSIER. The Duke himself has been summoned as a witness.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

JOHN EATON, of Milford village, N. H., while walking home from Laconia, on Saturday evening, had an altercation with a negro named HALL, who drew a knife and stabbed EATON thirteen times, inflicting fatal wounds. HALL fled to the woods.

Friends of the late CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM held a meeting at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday, and appointed a committee to report a plan for erecting a suitable monument to his memory.

It was decided at the Treasury Department on Saturday that no commissions can be allowed upon disbursements by Collectors of Customs on account of the Revenue Marine Service.

The records of the Controller of the Currency show no applications for gold banks except the two in existence in San Francisco and in Boston. The gold notes in circulation amount to $440,000.

D. O. SALMON's extensive factory and warehouse, in Syracuse, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss on building and stock, $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

Lubricating oil was struck at Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday, at the depth of 1,636 feet, and it is thought that it will prove to be a forty-barrel well.

All lands belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad in Dodge County, Nebraska, were on Saturday advertised for sale for non-payment of taxes.

The first entire negro jury ever held in Erie County, tried two notorious negro prostitutes in Buffalo, on Saturday, and acquitted them.

Gov. HOFFMAN will deliver the opening address of the International Industrial Exhibition, in Buffalo, Sept. 18.

Judge HENRY D. BARRON, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, left Washington last night for Wisconsin.

The Schooner *Gertrude*, from New-York for Nassau, arrived at Lewis, Del., leaking badly. She struck on Chincoteague shoals.

Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, is about to visit England.

The Debt of Virginia—West Virginia's Liability for a Portion of It.

Ex-Gov. STEVENSON publishes the following in the Parkersburg (West Va.) *Journal*, of which he is now editor:

"As Virginia proposes to saddle about seventeen millions of this debt on West Virginia, and as those who are clamoring for a Convention propose to start off under a new Constitution with six millions more, which would make a State debt of twenty-three millions, the whole would make a good-sized nest-egg to hatch out just such a race of plunderers as drained the life and blood from the old mother commonwealth.

If any State may be said to travel with a millstone around her neck, that State is old Virginia. Her people are dogged at every step for unpaid interest on her bonds, and increasing taxation for this purpose grinds every industrial interest to the earth. Under the act of last Winter, the resumption of the payment of interest is to commence Jan. 1, 1872. As the debt is about $50,000,000, a tax to raise the interest will be an affair of large proportions. West Virginia ought to prepare to meet manfully at the next session of the Legislature this question of her share of this public debt. We cannot delay it longer without incurring just reproach. We do not believe that upon any fair settlement we would be found to owe any portion of it. But, be that as it may, let us meet the question frankly and at once. If we owe any part of this debt ten years interest has accumulated upon it, and we are to pay interest from 1861. Happily west Virginia has no public debt of her own, and she is for this reason as well prepared now as she can hope to be for many years to come to fulfill her obligations in this matter. This should be the first question considered and disposed of when the Legislature meets. We owe this much to Virginia, we owe it to the public creditor, and we owe it to the fair fame of West Virginia. Let us make provision at least for paying our share of the Virginia debt before the Conventionists saddle another six millions upon us. One debt at a time.

ENGLISH NOTES.

The Literary World—Mr. Oliphant's Predilections—Theatrical Gossip—The Operatic Season—Remarkable Murder Cases—Odds and Ends.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22.

New books are announced by Mr. ROBERT BROWNING and Mr. CHARLES READE. That by the former is entitled *Balanstion's Adventure*, while Mr. READE's novel is *A Terrible Temptation; or, Tale of the Times*. Another curious volume, *The Member for Paris*, with some strange revelations as to the late Imperial Court is announced. WM. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, who has lately been acting as "special correspondent" of the *Times* in Paris, has lately written to contradict a report that he had ceased to be a member of the Community at Brocton. "I am very happy," he says, "to be able to assure you that I have not separated myself from Brocton, that I never felt myself in more close and intimate union with it than now, and that I never, God helping me, will separate myself from it, no matter where the work in which I am engaged may take me, or whatever character its external form may assume. It is only as I am in harmony with the life there, and working for the same ends as those who are there, and in conjunction with them, that I should feel any satisfaction, I might almost say, any possibility, in life." It seems to be now quite settled that Mr. OLIPHANT is the author of the *Coming Race*. There is a strong but in some respects very just article upon DICKENS, by his mother, Mrs. OLIPHANT, in this month's *Blackwood*. It is very severe on the affectations and cant of the novelist.

THE OPERA AND THEATRE.

On Thursday Signor MARIO bade farewell to the operatic stage, in consequence of the decay of his voice, and had a most enthusiastic, and even affecting, greeting from the audience. He was called six or seven times before the curtain, amid a shower of wreaths and bouquets, the whole house rising and cheering, and some waving handkerchiefs. Afterward a handsome testimonial was presented to him by a number of old friends, professional associates, and other admirers. There can be no doubt that his retirement leaves a great blank in an important class of operatic parts. His exquisite voice was matched with histrionic gifts of the highest kind; and there is much to be said for the suggestion that as his voice is broken, while his powers as an actor are as perfect as ever, he should, instead of absolutely quitting the boards, transfer himself from the operatic to the dramatic stage. The latter is sadly in want of some one who can make love without looking like an idiot. It appears that since his first appearance on the 6th June, 1839—it was Mme. GRISI's benefit—he has appeared on 935 different occasions in London. His repertory consisted of forty different parts, divided among fourteen composers. The operas in which he appeared most frequently were those by DONIZETTI, (225 times,) MEYERBEER, (170,) ROSSINI, (143,) and VERDI, (112.)

END OF THE SEASON.

Both our operas are winding up the season, which, except for MARIO's farewell performances, and PATTI's continued triumphs, (to the list of which *Leonora*, in "Trovatore," must now be added,) and the appearance of Mlle. MORIMON, at Drury Lane, have presented little worthy of remark. MARIMON has, unquestionably, a sweet and very capable voice, but her prolonged hoarseness has sadly limited the number of her performances. Indeed, she has sung in only two operas, "The Daughter of the Regiment" and "Somnambula." The more rollicking part in the former seems to suit her best. A good many of our theatres are also closing, and there is nothing new of any consequence at any of them. A melodrama from your side of the Atlantic, called "Across the Continent, or Scenes from New-York Life and the Pacific Railroad," has been brought out at the Royal Alfred, one of the suburban theatres. It has been pretty well received, but has not had much effect as yet on Pacific shores. Miss KATE FIELD is to give a private reading at the Haymarket Theatre next week.

A FEAST OF HORRORS.

We have had a feast of horrors. The assizes at the Old Bailey have been distinguished by some remarkable murder cases, which the newspapers, glad to have something sensational to fill up the blank caused by the suspension of the Tichborne trial, have reported at considerable length. First, there was the Eltham murder. A young servant-girl is found dying and horribly mutilated in a country lane, and dies almost immediately. Her head had been smashed almost out of recognition by a hammer. When she was last seen, she had told a friend that she was going to see her young man, by whom she had been seduced, and who was her master's son. This fastened suspicion on the young man—POOK by name, a painter, and sort of half-professional singer at music halls—who was arrested and brought to trial. The Police mismanaged the case shamefully, and either did a cruel injury to an innocent person by arresting him without proper evidence of a horrible crime, or else allowed the links of evidence to slip through their fingers. When the case came before the Chief Justice, there was really nothing whatever to connect the prisoner with the murder. The jury acquitted him and the public cheered, but local opinion was of a different cast and for three days the house of the prisoner's father was surrounded by an angry mob, who groaned and hooted and exhibited effigies of the young fellow and his supposed victim, the former being represented in the act of murdering her. The other case was that of Mr. MOON by his mistress, who stabbed him in a fit of passion with a poultry-carver which she snatched from the dinner table. She was evidently a violent, distempered woman, and rather addicted to stimulants. She was found guilty of manslaughter, not murder, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. The most remarkable feature of the case was the very "mixed" character of the society of which this lady was the centre, and their odd ignorance of or indifference to her peculiar relations with different gentlemen who frequented her house, the rent of which was paid by one friend, while another obligingly lent her his name and passed her off as his wife, though she had a real husband living. And then there was the case of the young nurse-girl, who has been convicted of murdering a child intrusted to her, having previously shown a kind of mania for killing kittens, gold-fish, canaries, and all animals which came within her reach. Sentence has been deferred, in order that her sanity may be inquired into.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Here are one or two odds and ends, just to give a general notion of doings in England. The volunteer camp at Wimbledon has been formed this week, and in spite of the bad weather there is a considerable muster, and the shooting has also been unusually good, this being partly due, I suppose, to the volunteers being now armed with breech-loaders, (converted Enfield.) We are still disputing, at least some of us are, whether the world is round or flat. Not long since a man named HAMPDEN offered to lay a wager of £500 that it was flat. Mr. ALFRED WALLACE, the naturalist, and President of the Entomological Society, accepted the bet and won it, the award being, of course, in his favor. HAMPDEN, enraged at the loss of his money, has ever since been pursuing Mr. WALLACE with threatening letters, and has also published a great many libels. To Mrs. WALLACE he wrote:

> MADAM: If your infernal thief of a husband is brought home some day on a hurdle, with every bone in his body smashed to a pulp, you will know for what reason. Do you tell him from me he is a lying, infernal thief, and as sure as his name is WALLACE he never dies in his bed. You must be a miserable wretch to be obliged to live with a convicted felon. Do not think, or let him think I have done with him.
>
> JOHN HAMPDEN.

In another, addressed to the Committee of the Entomological Society, he described Mr. WALLACE as "a rogue and impostor." The Magistrates required Mr. HAMPDEN to find two sureties in £50, and himself in £100, to keep the peace, and he was locked up till he found them. ....As a significant incident in the education movement, it may be noticed that the employers of labor at Histon, an agricultural village near Cambridge, have determined to carry out the principle of "moral compulsion" with reference to the attendance of children at school, and have agreed to the following rules, in order to carry out the instructions of Government. Children under ten years of age will not be hired unless they can read and write, and work examples in the four simple rules of arithmetic, and from all children above ten and up to twelve years of age the four compound rules of arithmetic will be required in addition. A certificate of qualification signed by the managers of the school must be produced by all children applying for employment.... A horrible story recently came out at an inquest at Leyton, near London. A railway clerk named FEAST, and his wife, used occasionally to shut themselves in their house for a drinking bout. Lately he had a little money left him, and for a fortnight neither he nor his wife were seen out of doors. Their little girl was seen going to and from the public-house for gin, but would give no information. The boy went next door to get some food, and said his father was lying on the floor bleeding, and his face black. At last the neighbors forced the doors and found FEAST lying dead, having evidently, from the decomposed state of the body, been dead some days. Mrs. FEAST was in bed in a miserable condition, and died soon after. She said she had drunk thirty shillings' worth of liquor in a day, and ascribed her husband's death to a fall on the fender. The neighbors stated that they had known the FEASTS to be drunk for six weeks at a time.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Westfield Boiler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many conflicting opinions put forth as to the cause of the *Westfield* boiler explosion, the true initial cause, viz., the weakness of the boiler and its incapacity to resist a slight surplus pressure beyond its intended working pressure, seems to be often lost sight of or ignored altogether. That this was the real primary cause, and no other, is proved by main facts. That the safety-valve was in proper action, blowing off steam immediately before the explosion took place, is proved by several witnesses. No indication of any extraordinary sudden increase of pressure within the boiler immediately before the explosion was observed by any one, nor indicated by the gauge or safety-valve. The appearance of such a rising pressure would have been unmistakable. All, therefore, that has been surmised as regards extraordinary pressure on the boiler immediately before the explosion is imaginary. The enormous destructive force of the explosion was generated immediately after the fracture or rupture—not before—by the sudden liberation of so large a volume of water, surcharged with probably over 280° of heat, which at once expanded into steam with a force due to that temperature. The water does not instantaneously flash into steam, as is supposed by some. It takes some seconds to acquire its full destructive force, varying with the size of the aperture or fracture and effluent volume. This is proved by the premonitory hissing sound first heard, and the propelling or rocket-like force with which the two parts of the boiler went off.

A still more remarkable proof of this being the fact came under my notice in 1869. A multitubular boiler, 12 feet in length, 8 feet diameter, employed in a manufacturing works heated by the waste products of a furnace, loaded to a pressure of fifty pounds per square inch, suddenly exploded, with the steam-gauge indicating only forty-seven pounds pressure—that being the working pressure used, safety-valve in good order, blowing off seldom resorted to in order to avoid waste. The primary cause of the explosion was found to be a defective plate at one end, worn away by corrosion to barely one-sixteenth of an inch thick, from a slight but neglected leak at the point where the feed water entered the bottom of the boiler, and which was hidden from view by masonry. The first effect of the plate giving way was witnessed by several bystanders and workmen, one of whom was killed on the spot and two wounded. The boiler rose from its seat in the masonry, the whole end then blew out by the force generated by the large volume of superheated effluent water, exploding into steam, and was driven through a brick wall eighteen inches thick, and afterward propelled some 180 feet into the yard of the premises. This explosion arose, in like manner, solely from the defective state of the boiler itself and from neglect of proper periodical inspection. A dozen safety-valves would not have averted this catastrophe, for the primary local rupture was effected on the damaged plate by the mere working pressure of the boiler, which in an otherwise sound condition, had a general strength represented by a bursting pressure of over two hundred pounds per square inch. Many other similar instances could be named. The explosion of the *Westfield* boiler must have been imminent for some time from the original low standard of general strength upon which it was constructed. In the modern application of steam in its economical sense, the old terms of high and low pressure are becoming obsolete, fifty to sixty pounds' pressures being now in common use in steam vessels. The destructive effects arising from the explosion of boilers at the comparatively low pressure of twenty to twenty-five pounds per square inch has for some years past aroused the attention of all connected with the use of steam. It was at first assumed that a boiler could not explode (assuming the safety-valve to be in proper order) if there was sufficient water to cover the heating surface, hence arose the red-hot plate theory of explosion, which proved in many cases of careful investigation to be not only an imaginary fact, but an incorrect theory. The other theory, accounting for the destructive effects of explosion, was a certain mixture of gases, especially a compound of atmospheric air and steam, which was supposed, in like manner, to have the most destructive effects. This has likewise been abandoned as a fallacy.

It has been proved beyond doubt that the greater the quantity of water in a boiler at the time of explosion the more destructive is the effect, and *vice versa*. There was a very large proportion of water in the *Westfield* boiler at the time of explosion, the top gauge-cock indicating water. In boilers designed to hold a very small quantity of water in proportion to their heating surface explosions have been proved to be comparatively harmless. A steam fire-engine may be mentioned as a type of this class. The weak points of the *Westfield* boiler are:

1. The shell, of ten feet diameter, which is only of one-quarter-inch plate single-riveted, longitudinally and vertically.

2. The staying, which should hold the shell together, or at least take a great part of the whole longitudinal strain, is unfit for the purpose.

The diagonal stays do not connect the two great flat surface ends of the boilers together. The stud or short stays connecting the flue-cap with the back end of the boiler are merely tapped with a thin plate without any nuts or rivets to transmit their strength, thus throwing an enormous and undue strain on the vertical seams of rivets. When the boiler was new these stays were no doubt comparatively effective, but in course of time, with stress and corrosion, their useful effect would be very materially diminished. Any engineer practically experienced with the subject who examines that boiler, must come to the same conclusion. As to the iron of which the boiler is made, it must have been throughout of very superior quality, from the mere fact alone that it has withstood nine years of harder strain and stress than should have been put on it, till Sunday last, without failure.

R. A. ROBINSON,
No. 54 Broadway, New-York.

The Druggists' Examination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sunday last, I noticed a communication signed "Physician," in which the writer states "that he is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; has been keeping a drug-store for the last fifteen years, and is still employed in the same business." He has been notified to attend examination, in view of ascertaining his competency to dispense medicines and prepare physicians' prescriptions, on account of which he enters complaint and asks the following question: "Of what use to me is my diploma if they can fine or imprison me, (or both, at their option) for dispensing medicine, that being my license for so doing?" Now, Mr. Editor, if you will allow me space for this article in your noble anti-O'Tammany Hall paper, I should like to answer his query in as few words as possible. His diploma (I have one of the same kind) is given to him as a license to practice the profession of medicine and surgery, he is taught in relation to medicines their place of growth, mode of preparing for the market, different preparations as kept in the stores, their doses and applications to different diseases. He is also learned the art of writing prescriptions correct; but the mode of preparing them is left to the druggist. No, Sir; he has no more right to call himself a competent druggist, and asked to be excused from examination, while other druggists have to go through with it, than I have to call myself a first-class butcher, because I dissected and have a diploma licensing me to amputate an arm or leg, or perform other operations which we are called upon to do. I think most, or, I might say, all physicians will agree with me in saying, that we are not graduated as druggists or drug clerks, and if any of our profession leave the ranks to take up another vocation, let him learn it, go up for examination like a man, and take his chances with the rest.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1871. J. G. S.

City Park Jobs—Washington-Square.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in last week's TIMES, and those of "H. P. T." in this date's (Aug. 1) issue, do not offer the remotest idea of these great job swindles perpetrated upon the pockets and the liberties of the people. Washington-square is a park no more. It is a thoroughfare short-cut for funerals, hackmen going to the boats, &c. The magnificent shade-trees have been torn out and others are dead from being removed. The cost to the City Treasury for improving (!) Washington Park, (!) when finished—which will be when another dollar cannot be swindled out of the City funds—will amount to about $1,660,000, more than the value of the whole square if cut into lots and sold at ten thousand dollars each lot. Since September last men have been engaged on this municipal placer in such large numbers that if they had been eager to work, or had been engaged to work, their crowding numbers prevented them doing so. These men, chiefly repeaters and Ward bummers and ringers-in, like cattle, were pounded in this public square, leaning upon their shovels and stupidly gazing into vacancy, patiently waiting for election day, when each laborer received a new red flannel shirt, a day's pay and a day's freedom, to go to the polls to vote early and often. This was the commencement. "Why, Sir," said a foreman of a gang, "for weeks I could not get together a working gang, so completely demoralized is this whole concern. The men come here assured that they are expected to do nothing but receive their pay for their time and their voting. We are paid by the square yard done. Work we must. After great trouble I got a good working gang, that is the reason you see no idling in my department. Why, I could have had all this done months ago if they would have let me." Another foreman assigned as a reason for the slow work in his department, that material was forthcoming at wide and uncertain intervals.

If Washington-square had been selected by the United States Government as the site for a grand comprehensive, universal, patent, self-acting, revolving fortification for the defense of the liberties of the citizens of New-York, and as a harbor defense against a foreign invader; and had the bureau and the whole army corps of engineers been ordered here to survey the premises, as many surveys and more surveying could not have been accomplished as has been done by the City Surveyor, whose little bill against the City certainly must be a curiosity. First, a dozen or more surveys and the iron railings are removed, then a dozen or so more surveys and their stone basis is removed, then the same surveys and the superstratum of rich mold is dug up and heaped up into large mounds in all parts of the square, each laborer taking on his barrow about the same amount of earth as a sexton uses in church in rendering "earth to earth." These mounds of mold-earth were then carted away to improve the several gore triangle squares which I am informed are charged to the City at the rate of four dollars per (half) cart load, exclusive of cartage. A dozen or two more surveys and parallel trenches, about a foot apart from each other, are dug to bring the sand substratum or subsoil to the surface to replace the mold sold and removed to other City parks. More surveyings and new gradings marked out. All Washington-square folks in ecstacies that the end was approaching. No. The Department was waiting for the engineer's report; the engineers were waiting for the Department's orders; the contractors were waiting for the plans; the foremen were waiting for the grades; the workmen were waiting for the material. But the daily surveyings progressed, and the poor laborers were daily toiling their wearied footsteps, pushing before them, with fearful three inch strides, an empty barrow filled with a handful of dirt, and requiring two assistants to support the sides of the barrows, and an overseer to be careful that they did not die of *ennui*. In this manner the earth was carried from the north to the south, and heaped in huge mounds; and from the south to the north, and from the east to the west, and *vice versa*, and after a hundred or so more surveys this earth was all carried back and distributed over the places from whence it was taken. A dozen or more surveys and huge mounds of manure are heaped in several parts of the square, poisoning the surrounding residents with their disgusting effluvia. New surveys and new gradings, and so on up to this moment, to nurse this big job. More surveys, and the manure is turned into the earth to manure the subsoil, which was turned up to replace the rich mold sold and sent away to improve the other City parks. Then came gas workmen, who upset the whole affair by digging out the old and relaying new pipes. They fill in the earth and leave. More surveys, new gradings. Then come the sewer workmen; dig huge trenches, lay sewer pipes, fill in and go away. Then new surveys and new gradings. Then come new culverts, digging out the earth, filling in, new surveys and new gradings, and thus they proceed, and after all this portions of the manured sand is actually dug up and carried away to other parks. The Park Commissioners, perhaps, can give the information—where. In short, it would require half the columns of your paper to show the herculean efforts, and how hard these people work not to do it. Now, they bring the beautiful green, rich sod from Madison and Union squares, as I am informed, charging to the City $6 per (half) load, exclusive of cartage, and sod the west side of Washington-square and portions of the east side, producing, as the evening papers express it, a magic change. Some five weeks ago grass-seed was sown in some of the eastern patches. A beneficent Providence has furnished rains and a rich crop, or rather daily crops of grass. Daily may be seen huge, stalwart gardeners, *i. e.*, voters, with Arkansas stones sharpening their sickles and cutting and garnering the daily crops of grass from the seed gathered no doubt to feed the New-York tax-paying citizens. It requires for many weeks about six accomplished municipal gardeners—voters—to sow a few lady's slippers in the three or four ornamental, twelve feet by six, flower-beds. It requires a half-dozen voters to sweep the walks, hourly, and as many other voters with barrows and their assistants to lift a dust-pan filled with dead leaves. It takes one man three days to paint a lamp-post. It requires three gray-coated policemen not to see naked-legged children run over the flower-beds and the newly sown grass-plots. In short it requires the lamb submissive patience of New-York tax-payers to submit their pockets, their rights and their liberties to the will of their robber task-masters.

A TAX-PAYER.

The European Insurance Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing your article on the "European Life, Fire and Guarantee Fidelity Society," of England, permit me to say, in fairness to American life insurance institutions, that our corporations are under entirely different supervision. The European Company was started with 400,000 shares of £2 10s. sterling each, and only 16 shillings sterling paid in on each share, and this concern has been guaranteeing men's honesty and doing fire and life business together, and I have known for the past four years that their shares were sold on the London Exchange at 4 shillings sterling and less per share, which originally was paid in 16 shillings sterling, and the Company has been allowed to go on for four or five years past, when it should have been wound up. My position, knowledge and long experience with both European and American underwriting has caused me to ask you to notice this fact through the columns of your journal. We shall endeavor, in our own American companies, to make each year a surer test of safety, and let our people see we can and will hold two billions of sacred funds with fidelity and safety.

EDWARD R. TAYLOR,
New-England Superintendent for the Germania Life Insurance Company of New-York.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday at Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P.M.
Deg. Fahrenheit.	69	72	80	85	80
Stand of Bar. in in.	29.93	..	29.98	..	30.01

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, Degrees Fahrenheit, 71.

Queens County Republican Central Committee.

On Saturday the Queens County Republican Central Committee met at the office of L. BRADFORD and the following basis of town representation was agreed to, which is to be determined each year according to the number of votes cast on the State ticket: One delegate for each 100 Republican votes, and one for each fraction of a hundred, over fifty. According to this apportionment the following will be the number of delegates allowed to the several towns in the County and District Convention: Flushing, 9; Hempstead, 11; North Hempstead, 6; Jamaica, 5; Oyster Bay, 7; Newtown, 3; Long Island City, 4. The following resolution has unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee in common with all good citizens, irrespective of party, are due to the NEW-YORK TIMES for its moral and fearless course in denouncing the extravagance and corruption of the Tammany Ring, which now misgoverns New-York.

ANOTHER HUGE SWINDLE.

The Harlem Court-House Another Mine of Wealth.

The Ring Again Cramming its Pockets.

A Half Million Dollars Expended on Common Foundation Walls—Two Years' Work and Little to Show for It—How the Tax-Payers are to be Fleeced.

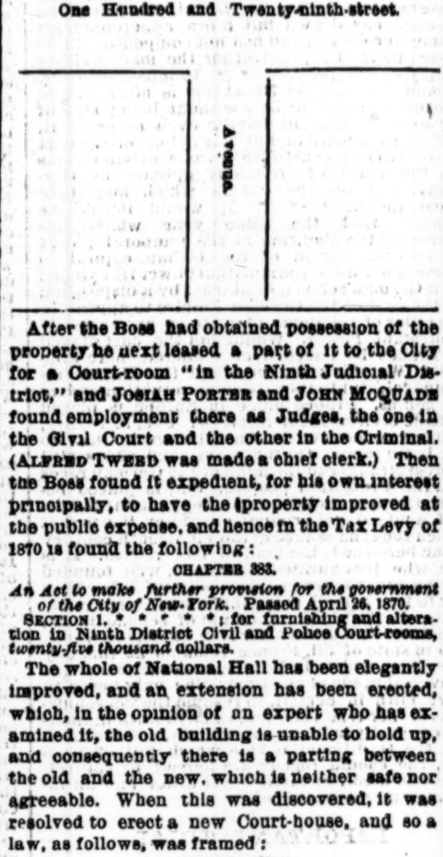
The Ring is building another Court-house on Manhattan Island, which, if not as pretentious in its appearance, promises to be almost as costly as the marble structure on Chambers-street. Its walls will be of simple brick, with here and there a common blue-stone trimming, but the dollars that will pay for it may be counted by the *millions*, when it shall have been completed, carpeted, and furnished. It is to be located in Harlem, and TWEED is its projector. The story of its conception, and the progress of its construction thus far, is easily told.

THE OLD COURT-HOUSE.

In 1869 there was some domestic difficulty in a branch of one of the well-known families of this City. Their property came into Court, and subsequently "the Boss" managed to purchase it low, as will be seen by the following record of the transfer:

June 11, 1869, Thomas H. Langdon (Referee!) to Wm. M. Tweed: Fourth-avenue, south-west corner One Hundredth and Twenty-ninth-street, "National Hall," 99.11x100.............$53,350
Sept. 16, 1869, Thomas H. Langdon (Referee!) to Wm. M. Tweed; One Hundredth and Twenty-ninth-street, south side, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 40x100..................13,300
Total.......................................$66,650

LOCATION OF THE PROPERTY.



After the Boss had obtained possession of the property he next leased a part of it to the City for a Court-room "in the Ninth Judicial District," and JOSIAH PORTER and JOHN MCQUADE found employment there as Judges, the one in the Civil Court and the other in the Criminal. (ALFRED TWEED was made a chief clerk.) Then the Boss found it expedient, for his own interest principally, to have the property improved at the public expense, and hence in the Tax Levy of 1870 is found the following:

CHAPTER 383.

An Act to make further provision for the government of the City of New-York. Passed April 26, 1870.

SECTION 1. * * * * *; for furnishing and alteration in Ninth District Civil and Police Court-rooms, *twenty-five thousand* dollars.

The whole of National Hall has been elegantly improved, and an extension has been erected, which, in the opinion of an expert who has examined it, the old building is unable to hold up, and consequently there is a parting between the old and the new, which is neither safe nor agreeable. When this was discovered, it was resolved to erect a new Court-house, and so a law, as follows, was framed:

CHAPTER 410.

An Act to provide for a Police Court-house in the Ninth Judicial District in the City of New-York. Passed April 27, 1870.

SECTION 1.—The Commissioner of Public Works of New-York, [WILLIAM M. TWEED,] together with the Police Justice and Justice of the District Court elected for the Ninth Judicial District of the City of New-York, shall be Commissioners to locate and erect within the limits of said Ninth Judicial District a suitable building, to be used as a Court-house and place for the detention of prisoners brought to the Police-court in said district. The said Commissioners, or a majority of their number, shall have power to perform any act required to be performed by them under the provisions of this act, and the land purchased and building erected under their superintendence, shall be the property of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

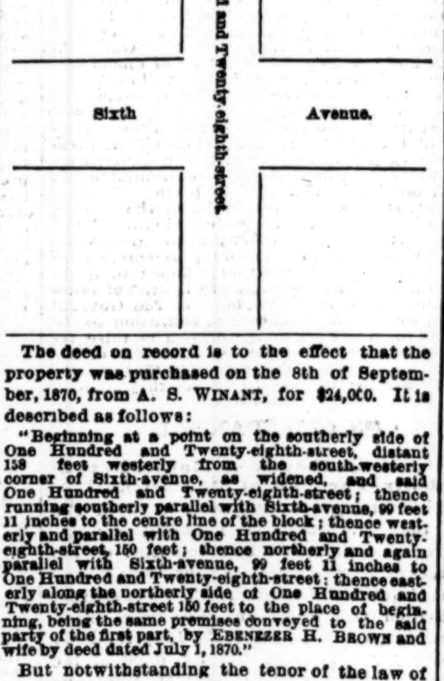
SEC. 2. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase the necessary real estate located in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and to erect thereon a building for the purpose herein designated.

SEC. 3. In the performance of their duty the Commissioners may employ the necessary assistants, for which payment shall be made by the Controller of said City, *in the usual method for making payments for City purposes* (!) upon vouchers to be approved by said Commissioners, or a majority of their number; provided, however, *the whole expense to be incurred* in executing the provisions of this act, *in addition to the amount required for the purchase of the site* shall NOT EXCEED the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars*, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby directed to levy and raise by tax for such purpose, in the year 1870, in the manner provided by law, upon the estates, real and personal, within said City, subject by law to taxation, such sum as may be found necessary to pay for such real estate, *and the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars* for the erection of the necessary buildings thereon for said Court-house and House of Detention. *And said building shall be completed within two years from the date of the appointment of the Commissioners.*

SEC. 4. So much of such premises as may be set apart for the detention of prisoners shall be maintained and controlled by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in the City of New-York.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Under this authorization the first act of the Commissioners was to purchase a site for the new building, which they selected as follows:



The deed on record is to the effect that the property was purchased on the 8th of September, 1870, from A. S. WINANT, for $24,000. It is described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, distant 158 feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Sixth-avenue, as widened, and said One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street; thence running southerly parallel with Sixth-avenue, 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 150 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Sixth-avenue, 99 feet 11 inches to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street 150 feet to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said party of the first part, by EBENEZER H. BROWN and wife by deed dated July 1, 1870."

But notwithstanding the tenor of the law of April 27, 1870, which was to make the public believe that the whole expense of erecting the building, after allowing $100,000 for incidental expenses and whatever besides was necessary to purchase the land, would be only $100,000 additional, the Commissioners obtained, inside of ten months after the passage of the first act, a second law, as follows:

CHAPTER FORTY-FOUR.

An Act to Provide for the Completion of the Court-house for the Ninth Judicial District of the City of New-York. Passed Feb. 17, 1871, &c.

SECTION 1. The Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed *to raise on bonds of said City*, for the completion of the Court-house for the Ninth Judicial District of said City, the sum of *three hundred thousand dollars*, or so much thereof as shall be certified by the Commissioners having in charge the erection of said building to be necessary.

SEC. 2. The bonds so issued by the Controller of the City of New-York, in pursuance of section 1 of this act, shall be entitled "Ninth District Court-house bonds of the City of New-York;" shall bear interest at the rate of not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable in not less than ten or more than fifty years, as the said Controller shall determine to be for the best interests of said City; and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to raise from time to time, by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, in the City and County of New-York, the sum or sums of money which may be required to pay the interest on said bonds, and to redeem them at maturity. The Mayor and Controller of said City are hereby authorized and directed to sign such bonds. Such bonds shall not be disposed of for less than the par value thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Common Council to countersign the same and affix the seal of the City thereto.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

So that to date they have made the new job cost as follows:

Price of land	$24,000
Incidental expenses	100,000
To erect the building	100,000
To complete the building	300,000
Total to date	$524,000

There are rumors that certain people are rapidly enhancing their own wealth by their connection with this new Court-house. We know, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Boss TWEED has bought property in—

One-hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.
One-Hundred and Fifth-street.
Ninety-ninth-street.
Eighty-third-street.
Seventy-seventh-street.
Seventy-sixth-street.
Seventy-fourth-street.
Seventieth-street.
Sixty-ninth-street.
Sixty-eighth-sreet.
And in numerous other spots up-town.

Six years ago neither of the Commissioners could buy a pair of boots and well spare the money. Now, GENET is building a palace on Fifth-avenue, at a cost of from seventy to one hundred thousand dollars, and the same person is building it who is putting up the new Court-house. MCQUADE has been buying largely of real estate in New-York and Rockaway, building brown-stone houses in this City, and beautifying his country residence in Rockaway, all of which requires a vast amount of money—saying nothing of fast horses, &c. As for Judge PORTER, his taste runs in another direction. Being a lover of the briny deep, he keeps the company of those who seek the finny tribe. He is building a fine yacht costing not less than twenty thousand dollars; he is a man of taste, and has all things in keeping as becomes a first-class Tammany man.

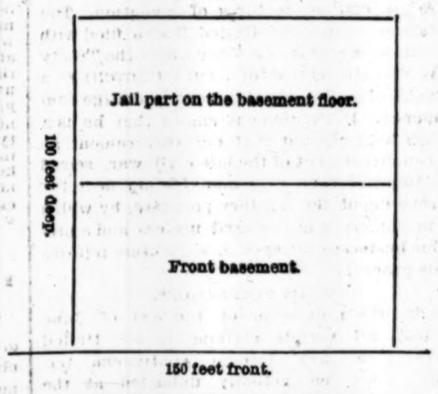
The official record of some recent transfers of real estate is as follows:

Kate L. and Edward L. Youmans to John McQuade; Madison-avenue, north-west corner of Ninety-third street; 100.8½ by 87.9½........$23,000
Joseph Blumenthal to Henry W. Genet; Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, north-east corner; 99.11 by 160........40,000
Isaac M. and John Dyckman to Henry W. Genet; Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, south-east corner; 99.11 by 100....10,920
Richard Aiken to Henry W. Genet; Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, east side............16,500

RECONNOITERING THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

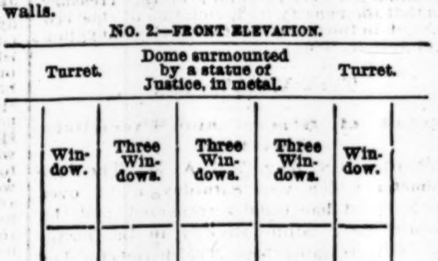
Yesterday a TIMES reporter was despatched to the scene of the new swindle. He found only a few men at work—some under a boss contractor named SCALLEN, from the upper part of the west side of the City and the remainder under it was difficult to tell who. In the time-keeper's office there was a fine drawing of the front of the projected building. After studying this a short time, the reporter went out to see what proportion of the house was completed. The following diagrams will more quickly and thoroughly than words can do it convey to the mind of the reader the situation of affairs there:

NO. 1.


Jail part on the basement floor.
100 feet deep.
Front basement.
150 feet front.
One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

Not even the foundation for this basement-floor is yet fully completed. There are some heavy piers to build, and also some interior walls.

NO. 2.—FRONT ELEVATION.

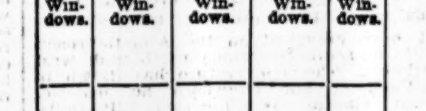


Turret.		Dome surmounted by a statue of Justice, in metal.		Turret.
Window.	Three Windows.	Three Windows.	Three Windows.	Window.
Two Windows.	Three Windows.	Three Windows.	Three Windows.	Two Windows.
Two Windows.	Three Windows.	Main Entrance.	Three Windows.	Two Windows.
Door-window.	Three Windows.	Steps.	Three Windows.	Window-door.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

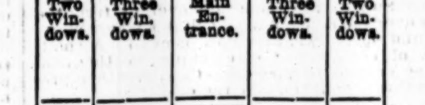
None of the above has yet been commenced.

NO. 3.—SIDE ELEVATION, EAST WARD.



☞ Only this completed and nothing more.

NO. 4.—REAR.



☞ Portion completed of the great rear wall!

Thus it will be seen that scarcely anything more than the foundations and basement walls have been run up, which is a very small proportion of the building. If it took two years of time and a half million dollars in money to do so little, when will it be completed, and how much will it cost?

WHAT THE ARCHITECT SAYS.

Inquiries as to who the architect was elicited the information that he came from Connecticut, and that his name was GAGE INSLEE. A dive into the new directory, and the reporter discovered that he had an office somewhere skyward in a building on the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. A visit to that locality proved that the directory was correct.

"I am Mr. INSLEE," replied a rather dark complexioned and somewhat cadaverous-looking old gentleman, in his shirt-sleeves, and up to his elbows in drawings and lead-pencils.

"I have come to inquire about the new Court-house which it is proposed to have in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street."

"I don't think I ought to say anything about it. It is a City job."

However, in a little while he became communicative. He was solicited to state how much the building would probably cost.

"I dunno," he replied, evasively.

"Can't you make an approximation?"

"I did make a rough estimate; about a million."

He then spoke in glowing terms of the members of TWEED's Americus Club; said that they were good fellows, and even intimated that if the visitor would go up there, they would use him well. Then he commented on the wonderful carpet which the Americus Club have on the floor of the great reception-room in their club-house; said that it came from England; was woven in one piece and that he had been led to believe that a loom had to be constructed expressly for its manufacture. He then looked (mentally, of course) two miles rearward of the great club-house and retrospectively reviewed his first introduction to Mr. TWEED—"our Boss"—the alterations which he executed for the great money and real estate gatherer, and the work which, subsequently, he did for the Americus Club.

Thus far we have spoken only of the cost of the bare walls. When MILLER puts in the wood, KEYSER the pipes, GARVEY the plaster, "Smith" (or GREGG) the carpets, another Smith the shades, and still another Smith the awnings, INGERSOLL the desks and chairs, KIRKPATRICK the clocks, DAVIDSON the safes, and any number of "dummies" any number of other things, what will the cost be? If it is less than $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 the Harlemites may rejoice. The little game is not likely to work, however, if a certain committee of Harlem wide-awakes among the tax-payers of that vicinity succeed in a certain plan of their own. The public shall hear more of this anon.

Why Was this Man Not Tried?

Many of the readers of this paper may remember that on the 28th day of July, 1870, a little more than a year ago, GEORGE BYRNE, an assistant clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was arrested at and on the complaint of MARGARET FIELDING, who charged him with having committed a criminal assault on her person. The case was investigated in the First Judicial Court, before Justice HOGAN. The chief witness, MARGARET FIELDING, deposed that on the 25th day of July she went to the City Hall to find a Mr. BURNS, who had formerly been connected with the Commissioners of Charity and Correction. She went to the Mayor's office, and a person there told her that there was a clerk of that name in the office of the Board of Aldermen. She went there, entered, and on asking for Mr. BURNS, he was accosted by GEORGE BYRNE, who said that he answered to that name. The woman explained that he was not the gentleman she wished to see, who was a Mr. BURNS. "I'll show you where Mr. BURNS' office is," he replied, getting up and leaving the room. MARGARET FIELDING followed him into the Chamber of the Assistant Aldermen, then empty. When he got her inside he locked the door and then assaulted her, using considerable violence. When his beastly appetite was satisfied he shoved her violently outside the door, and then whispering to her to go down one pair of stairs, sneaked down the other himself. The poor creature fell upon the steps in a state of semi-unconsciousness, and leaned her head against the wall until she could collect her faculties. When she came to herself she went straight to the Police Station in the basement of the City Hall, and made a complaint against the man who had so foully wronged her. Sergt. PORCHER was commanding at the moment and dispatched Officer SHEA to arrest the culprit. He went with MARGARET FIELDING to the office of the Clerks of the Assistant Board, and she immediately pointed out GEORGE BYRNE. SHEA told him he was under arrest at the complaint of the woman, and he replied: "All right. Just wait till I get my hat out of the little room there." SHEA waited for about ten minutes, and then getting tired, looked into the little room. Nobody was there; BYRNE had sneaked away out of the window. This evasion was, however, fruitless, for he was arrested next day by Sergt. LEFFERTS. GEORGE BYRNE pleaded not guilty. He admitted the facts all but the violence, and stated that the woman was one of bad character. Justice HOGAN sent the man to the Tombs and sent the bill before the Grand Jury, who on the 8th day of September following, indicted GEO. BYRNE for the offense named. Bail had been fixed by the Court at $2,000, and the day after the examination in the First District Court, Mr. PHILIP SHORT, of No. 221 West Forty-first-street, became his bail. Some days afterward the woman, who had been sent to the House of Detention, was brought down to the Court, where she was informed that her bail had been fixed at $1,000, and there was a gentleman present who was willing to furnish the necessary security. She had a misgiving that her complaint was to be hidden away, and her wrong unavenged, and she refused to be bailed out. She expressed herself quite satisfied with her present quarters, and determined not to shift until the trial was over. The dignitaries of the Court looked at each other and grinned. Then they explained to her that she must be bailed, that it was a necessary formality of law, and there was no possibility of objecting to it. So she was bailed out, and floated out again into the world.

The case of the People against GEORGE BYRNE appeared several times afterward on the docket of the General Sessions, but remands were obtained by Mr. BLANKEMAN, counsel for the prisoner. At last, Mr. SULLIVAN, one of the assistants of the District-Attorney, had it set down peremptorily for the 17th day of January, 1871. When the case was called, Mr. BYRNE was not there, having preferred to forfeit his bond rather than to face his accuser. There was the bond, but, being plainly straw, nothing could be done with it. The trial lapsed, the memory of the wrong faded away, the wronged drifted into some unknown depth, and the wronger, with bold face, went back to his masters to do their evil bidding and assist their vile schemes.

The course of the District Attorney under such circumstances is plainly to issue a bench warrant, place it in the hands of the Superintendent of Police, and have the fleeing felon brought back to justice. It will be asked why the District Attorney, Hon. Mr. GARVIN, did not pursue this course. This is precisely the question which the TIMES' reporter was sent to ask. He went to the District Attorney's office, and asked to see the papers relating to the case. A Mr. MCCOURT received him with perfect courtesy, and placed before him all there were—the depositions before Judge HOGAN, and the bill of indictment found by the Grand Jury. The latter was indorsed with the signature of the worthy straw bailsman, and bore the notification that the bond had been forfeited Jan. 17, 1871. There was nothing else. The reporter had known thus much beforehand, what he wished to learn was still hidden. He asked to see the District Attorney.

"Out of town, Sir," said a very polite official.

"Can I see Col. FELLOWS?"

"Col. FELLOWS is out of town, Sir, too. Please step this way to see Mr. SULLIVAN."

The reporter followed into a snug little room, carpeted with the plain green drugget devoted to the judicial rooms. It was, moreover, adorned with a quarter-length full-size portrait of WM. M. TWEED, over the cornice of the door, and with much smaller likenesses of BRENNAN, OAKEY HALL and CONNOLLY. Mr. SULLIVAN, on hearing that the reporter was from the TIMES, professed his desire to give all the information in his power to the Press. "I am," said he, "fully of opinion that the utmost publicity should be given in all legal matters, save and except where the course of justice would be defeated by giving valuable information to a criminal."

REPORTER—I should be glad, Sir, to learn what steps were taken by the District-Attorney in the case of "The People *vs.* GEORGE BYRNE."

Mr. SULLIVAN sent for the Chief Clerk, and after consulting him for some time, replied: The man forfeited his bail, and Mr. GARVIN issued a bench-warrant for his seizure.

REPORTER—To whom, Sir.

SULLIVAN—Well, I don't exactly know whether it was to the Sheriff or the Superintendent of Police; I will inquire.

Inquiries were made, and the answer was that it was issued to the Superintendent of Police.

REPORTER—What became of Mr. PHILIP SHORT, the bailer?

SULLIVAN—Initiatory steps were taken to get a judgment against him, but I believe, though I do not know, that they were not followed up, as the man turned out to be not reponsible, or to be more accurate his bail was worthless.

The reporter made his bow and withdrew, feeling in his heart that the District-Attorney had been maligned, and the fault lay not with him, but with Mr. KELSO. Determined to know definitely where the leak was, he went up to Mulberry-street and saw the good-humored chief. He shook his head when he heard the story, and said, "I feel certain that no such warrant has ever come to this office." He rang a bell; a policeman answered; and he ordered him to send upstairs for the warrant-book. Turning to the reporter, he continued: "We keep a book of all these bench-warrants, have them arranged alphabetically, and can tell in a minute whether there was such a warrant issued. If my memory serves me right, there was not. Here comes the book. Just as I told you, there was no such warrant. Please look for yourself."

The reporter looked, and indeed there was none. It was plain that a falsehood had been told in saying that a bench-warrant had been issued by Judge GARVIN, for the document had remained in the pigeon-holes of his desk. It had doubtless been slyly poked away by the District Attorney, with a grin at the smartness of himself and friends, and the stupidity of the public in believing that Tammany would suffer justice to touch one hair on the head of the meanest of its followers, no matter what might be his crime. The bench-warrant for the arrest of GEORGE BYRNE had never been issued from the District-Attorney's office. Mr. GARVIN, "what are you going to do about it?"

A WEST-SIDE JOB.

The Eleventh-Avenue Devastated—Sixty-seven Dollars Per Foot for Laying a Sewer—A Year and a Half Consumed, and Not a Fourth of the Work Completed—Is It Done to Accommodate James Fisk, Jr.?

Though it may not gratify the respectable citizens of this Municipality, it will probably not surprise them to be told that, under pretence of digging a sewer, one of the eleven avenues which traverse Manhattan Island from north to south has been totally blocked up and rendered impassable for the last eighteen months, to the great detriment of the business of the neighborhood. In any other city but New-York this state of things which now exists in Eleventh-avenue, between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets, would be impossible. Public attention would be called to it at once and a remedy provided. That it has remained so long unnoticed by the public here is not because it is not considered an outrage, but because it is entirely overshadowed by other frauds, whose proportions rise to the gigantic, and because the residents of the neighborhood felt assured that protestations would be useless.

By the old system of sewers in this vicinity, one large one emptied at the foot of Twenty-third-street and a smaller one at the foot of each of the other streets. As far as the reporter can discover, it is not denied by anybody that the sewers did their work well, draining the region effectively, and rarely, if ever, overflowing; but it is alleged that the large one which emptied at the foot of Twenty-third-street gave offense to the owners of the Pavonia Ferry boats, of which Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., is the Admiral. About a year and a half ago the residents of the neighborhood were surprised by the appearance of a gang of laborers under the command of Mr. NOONAN, a contractor, who had been commissioned by the Croton Board to construct an entirely new system of sewers between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The plan was as follows: A large receiving sewer was to be put down on Eleventh-avenue, delivering at Seventeenth-street along the wharf of the Manhattan Gas Company, instead of at the Pavonia Ferry wharf. This main sewer was to extend from Twenty-third to Seventeenth-street, receiving the cross-town sewers at Twenty-third, Twenty-second, Twenty-first, Twentieth, Nineteenth and Eighteenth streets. The sewer on Seventeenth-street was to be made of extra size to connect by way of Tenth-avenue with the large Fourteenth-street sewer, delivering the contents of that into the large one on Eleventh-avenue. Although it had never been discovered that the sewers in Eighteenth and the neighboring streets were insufficient or any way objectionable, it was now found that they were not good enough to form a part of this new and magnificent scheme, so new sewers were ordered to be put down in all the streets from Seventeenth to Twenty-third, running from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

The fact that Mr. FISK is a friend of Mr. WM. M. TWEED, and has openly offered the 25,000 votes of his employes to the Tammany Ring, besides agreeing to vote "his three times a day" himself, may not have had any weight in producing this remarkable move on the part of our rulers, but the reporter found that a singular unanimity of opinion on the subject prevailed among the dwellers on Eleventh-avenue, who said with one accord that they believed that the City Government had gone to this enormous expense solely to gratify their friend FISK. They say there is no need whatever for any new sewer on Eleventh-avenue, and that the benefit to their property by the improvement is not a tithe of the damage done to their business by the stopping up of the thoroughfare.

Eleventh-avenue, in the region of the projected improvement, is now a scene of ruin, and the air of the whole neighborhood is loaded with foul smells.

The work has now progressed, nominally, to Twenty-first-street, so, in order to reach the scene in safety and comfort, it is necessary to go through Twenty-second-street and walk one block down the avenue. Directly across the end of Twenty-first-street, on the east side of the avenue, runs a mountain of earth fifteen feet high, which has been taken from the ditch. On the west side are heaps of stone for foundations, and granite for arches, and piles of miscellaneous lumber, and in the middle runs the ditch which is only about a hundred feet long but is fourteen feet wide, and filled to the depth of four or five feet with filthy, black, stagnant water which sends forth so vile a miasma that it turns black the furniture and tables in the offices near by. Not only Twenty-first-street but the avenue itself is wholly blocked at this point, and it requires pretty good climbing for even a pedestrian to get by. The horse railroad of course is taken up and laid on one side, and the avenue is as still as a country road. The ditch runs directly before the gates of Mr. JOHN LYNCH's lumber-yard, rendering it impossible for him to drive out his teams, which have to carry out of his yard by a back-way which he cut through. This state of things has now continued four months, and not a brick of the sewer has been laid, nor is there any prospect that one will be. A derrick for hoisting out dirt rises over the ruin at Twenty-first-street, and an engine to work it stands near, but both were still yesterday, and there was no evidence of any recent excavation. The ditch extends from Twenty-first half way down to Twentieth-street.

On Twentieth-street, running from Eleventh-avenue nearly to Tenth, is the new sewer which is to empty into the main, in course of construction, blocking the street up entirely. On the south side, the heap of earth rises eight or ten feet high, and on the north heaps of stone and lumber stop the way. In the ditch not a brick is laid, and the old sewer next to it has burst through and deposited a decaying mass of the vilest half-decayed garbage in it, which smells like the foulest sink-drain. There is left only room for a foot-path. This fine ditch has been open, and this street has been in this condition for four months.

Nineteenth-street is now intact, but the contractor has been ordered by the Department of Public Works to "open" the street. This will shut in the lumber firm of NEWELL & SONS, who are already cut off from their principal exit by the blocking of Twentieth-street.

"Opening" the street probably means digging a hole in the middle of the avenue where the sewer crosses it, and so interfering with it that the water, instead of following its natural course into the Bay, clogs up and collects in the middle of the road in a black, noisome pool, which is half-covered with boards, to protect people from falling in on dark nights. At least this is what has been done at the foot of Eighteenth-street, which the contractor "opened" by order of the Department of Public Works. At the foot of Seventeenth-street a similar sink-hole presents itself for the delectation of the eyes and nose. Seventeenth-street is the only part of the work which gives the slightest hope that it ever will be finished. Here, for a portion of the distance, the brick absolutely has been laid, and it is even, for a short distance, covered in. The street, however, is in indescribable confusion, and the old sewer, being clogged, has thrown a stagnant pool of backwater out on Tenth-avenue, which has clothed the curb-stone and piles of timber on the sidewalk with an ancient coat of green slime, and which emulates its neighbors on the next avenue in the foulness of its exhalations.

The Gas Company and business men of Eleventh-avenue and the blocked streets have been to the Department of Docks to complain of this outrage time after time, but all the satisfaction they get is to be told the well-known story that NOONAN was appointed by the old Croton Board, and that the Department is not responsible for his doings. They have been to NOONAN with no better result. He promises with great readiness, but generally fails to perform. He was a shoemaker a short time ago, before he went into his present business, and all who have observed this matter are unanimous in saying that he mistook his vocation when he became a contractor, a fact which is plain to anybody who sees his work in the streets. This fact is further evidenced, also, by the stories told of his operations. When he first commenced work in Twentieth-street, for instance, he securely blocks up the mouth of the old sewer with boards, and a heavy storm happening to come up immediately after, the whole neighborhood, of course, was flooded with dirty back-water. Not only were cellars filled seven feet deep, but, in addition, the water was two feet deep in the basements of many of the low-lying houses. Pumps were brought from all parts of the City next day to clear out the houses, and from some of them the smell of the mixture has not even yet departed. He receives for his work an enormous price—$80 per foot—for the Eleventh-avenue work, with allowances of $7 per foot more for lumber; $15 per foot for Seventeenth-street, with allowances of $3, and $10 per foot for the balance, and allowances of $2. At these prices an experienced contractor states that the work could have been finished long ago, with a profit of $200,000 on the job. Six months, he thinks, ought to have finished it. It is singular that the work should be dragged along in this way, as it is the most unprofitable course for the contractor that could be pursued, the laborers drawing their wages half the time without doing any work. Another singular thing about NOONAN's proceedings is that he never has any money, though his pay is so high, and has several times been besieged in his house by laborers clamorous for their wages. One gentleman said he thought NOONAN was "a dummy" with some Ring man behind him, and another said of him: "It is the general opinion that the man can't do it, or won't do it," or that the place is kept as a "nest to colonize Tammany voters on."

The TIMES reporter found the contractor at his house and Mr. NOONAN told a sad story of how four Tammany inspectors were forced upon him at $4 a day each, and of what he had to contend against, and readily promised to finish the whole work in one year. He has only partly done Seventeenth-street, however, and just begun on Twentieth-street, and as he has merely dug about one-fifth of his ditch on the Eleventh-avenue, it does not seem probable that he will be able to fulfil that promise. Since Tenth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth street. Eleventh-avenue, from Seventeenth to Twentieth street, and the same avenue, from Twenty-first to Twenty-third-street, together with Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, remain almost untouched; the actual prospect is that at the present rate of proceedings these thoroughfares will not be open to travel in five years.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

From the Providence Journal.

The New-York TIMES and Harper's *Weekly* are rendering especial service to the cause of good government and of public virtue in the vigorous assaults which they have made upon the unparalleled corruptions and rascalities of the New-York Ring. It is as singular as it is discreditable, it is an evidently bad policy, or it is bad morals, the silence of some of the papers in New-York on this momentous subject, which has superseded even the anti-Orange riot, in the public mind. While the whole country is amazed at these developments, while every paper out of New-York is discussing them, there are papers right on the spot that affect to ignore them. Or if not quiet silent they treat them lightly, as though the ascertained robbery of $10,000,000 with the evidence that only a beginning had been made in the examination, was a matter merely for a few light paragraphs. Such papers bring journalism itself into disrepute, and quite abdicate their own position. Such silence gives rise to the most damaging suspicion, and gives strength to the charges that are openly made of the hold that the infamous Ring has upon great papers that count their profits by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and that certainly owe something to the community from which they have derived such prosperity.

Worcester Spy.

It is not of so much consequence to the New-Yorkers that the present Ring should be overthrown, unless the government of the City shall be somehow placed in the hands of honest men. To accomplish this object it will be found necessary to concentrate all the strength possible for a resolute struggle with corruption and indifference. The expectation of an easy victory through the internal dissensions of the ring, may possibly remove the stimulus necessary for the exertion of the greatest energy and skill in the inevitable contest.

Albany Morning Express.

The TIMES has done precisely that which it promised to do, viz.: made an "exposure of the exorbitant expenditures on the County Courthouse." It has shown how more than $10,000,000 have been paid for labor and materials which would have been exorbitantly paid for at twenty-five per cent. of the sum charged. Having done this much it rests its case, but by no means abandons the prosecution. The *Argus* wants to be put in possession of more of the figures relating to payments made by the Ring. Let it contain itself and its curiosity will undoubtedly be gratified. The bottom of the accounts has by no means been reached as yet.

Raleigh (N.C.) Era.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has published a long list of secret accounts that were passed upon, signed and paid by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, which show that frauds of the most gigantic character—exceeding, by far, those of SWEPSON and LITTLEFIELD—have been perpetrated by the Democratic officials who control the City. The Mayor and Controller are denounced by the TIMES as "thieves and scoundrels." The charges made by the TIMES have not been refuted.

Newbern (N. C.) Times.

It has come to light, and is clearly shown, that the Ring in charge of the City Government of New-York have swindled the citizens out of the enormous sum of $6,000,000 in little items, such as carpets, plumbing, plastering, &c. Only $6,000,000, in a little over two years, stolen in little things!

Brooklyn Union.

This request for the appointment of a Committee, in place of a full publication of the Controller's accounts, as was promised, bears on its face every evidence of fraudulent design, and can be neither interpreted nor explained upon any other hypothesis than that of self-conscious guilt.

Jersey City Times.

Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY have written a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, asking that body to appoint a committee to examine the accounts of the City in detail. If any evasion could be worse than those already practiced by "Slippery Dick" and his "pals" this would be the one. What the people want is to have the figures published, so that everybody can see and judge for himself what has been done with the City's funds. They have a wholesome distrust of volunteer investigating committees.

Baltimore American.

The proposition of Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY looks like dodging the issue. The members of the Board of Trade of New-York, we presume, have something else to do than investigate the frauds of the Municipal Government of New-York. Until OAKEY HALL, TWEED & Co. consent to the investigation proposed by the TIMES, public opinion will sustain that journal in its charges.

Hartford Courant.

Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, of New-York, are coming the virtuous indignation dodge. They have exhausted apologies for the non-appearance of the promised "blue book," and now ask that a committee be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to look over the accounts in the Controller's office, and "report on their condition and that of the public credit of the City." The latter is not called in question, for lenders know the almost exhaustless resources of the City, and it is lugged in to cover the real issue. The proposition that certain business men shall devote the days necessary to a thorough examination, when the whole community could investigate the printed accounts, is novel to say the least.

Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.

During last Winter's campaign various reports were current indicating a pretty close relationship between the most active Democratic leaders in this State and the sachems of Tammany. Many Republicans were forced to believe that the Democratic State Committee was well supplied with funds, and nobody seemed to doubt that Tammany was the banker who discounted so freely. After the election had determined the extreme closeness of the Legislature a gentleman informed us that while in New-York one day he casually overheard a remark dropped at a hotel by a New-Yorker, who was not a Republican, which in substance conveyed to him the intelligence that the Legislature would be organized by the Democrats and that Tammany would contribute fifty thousand dollars, if necessary, to insure that result.

Boston Commonwealth.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its unrelenting war on the financial swinkles of the Tammany leaders. It looks as if these worthies were driven to their wits' end to find an excuse or cover for their gigantic thefts. But without avail.

Albany Evening Journal.

This is the way the *World* flings back defiance into the teeth of the outraged people of the metropolis. No matter of what crimes the "local régime" may have been guilty—no matter how much of the people's money may have been stolen by connivance of HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED & Co.—they will "remain immovably in power" for eighteen months to come! But is this necessary? May they not be reached sooner? Must an exposed thief remain in office until the expiration of the full term for which he was elected? These official culprits are not "immovably in power," for they are not yet superior to law, although they are in daily violation of it. They may be impeached.

Boston Times.

We have watched carefully every word made public by the Tammany leaders and their friends in answer to the charges of the NEW-YORK TIMES. In every case there has been an effort to evade, but no disposition to come square to the points on which the TIMES demands investigation.

Parkersburg (West Va.) State Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has sprung a mine under that famous den of thieves in New-York City known as the Tammany Ring, which bids fair to scatter that corrupt organization to pieces.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The Tammany Ring, of New-York, whose terrific swindling has just been displayed and demonstrated by the publication of their fraudulent accounts, is the Ring which had laid out for itself the job of nominating the Democratic candidate for the Presidency next year.

Adrian (Mich.) Times.

A fine unadulterated Democratic rule, such as they have in New-York City, is a luxury that tax-payers would prefer not to enjoy. The NEW-YORK TIMES is unearthing some of the work of Tammany rule, and the results are perfectly astonishing.

Springfield Republican.

The Boston *Post* joins with the "Ring" papers of New-York in the laudable endeavor to break the force of the recent disclosures of municipal corruption by the NEW-YORK TIMES, by abusing the national Administration of the Republicans. There is no real defense for the rascalities of the Ring, so those implicated follow the advice of the shrewd lawyer, and abuse, not the plaintiff's attorney, indeed, but the political party with which the plaintiff happens to be identified. It is a sufficient answer to this abuse to say that the debt of New-York City, now $84,541,186, has increased $50,134,139 in the twenty-eight months ending the first of last May, while in the last twenty-nine months the national debt has been decreased $242,126,401. In the face of these figures the attempt to prove that the national Administration is as corrupt as the City administration of New-York is simply ludicrous, and shows to what straits Tammany is reduced.

Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

It is curious to observe how steadily the champions of the Ring in New-York refuse to notice the point of the charges made by the TIMES and repeated by all the Republican and some of the Democratic papers of the City. The accuracy of the figures published by the TIMES is admitted. The damaging conclusions suggested by them are evaded by asserting that the attack of the TIMES is prompted by an old grudge, and that these corrupt expenditures were made by the old and not the present City Government. But no notice whatever is taken of the reply to the latter defense that TWEED, the ruling spirit of the old Board of Supervisors, is equally influential in the new government, and chairman of the Board of Public Works; that INGERSOLL, his partner, to whom the most extravagant of the payments complained of were made, has been appointed by Mayor HALL one of the Commissioners to superintend the further spending of money in pretending to finish the new Court-house, and that all the other notoriously corrupt men implicated in the exposed frauds are well provided for in the present government in places whose salaries are liberal and whose opportunities for plunder are unlimited. In none of the Ring organs can be found the remotest allusion to this aspect of the case, and yet it is the very pith of the whole matter. It is not vices of a system which the TIMES is fighting against, so much as the shameless corruption and venality of the men who administer it, and aspire to rule not only the City and State, but to control the National Government as well.

Cleveland Leader.

It doesn't "blow over." Mayor HALL's faith in the popular apathy is confidence misplaced. He has underrated the moral sentiment of his fellow-citizens.

Auburn Advertiser.

The recent exposure of Tammany frauds in New-York are of such an astounding nature as to cause a terrible consternation among the faithful.

Philadelphia Press.

Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY have been forced by dire necessity to do something which for the time being may serve to satisfy the people of New-York. In our telegraphic dispatches will be found a letter from these pure-handed and virtuous officials, addressed to WILLIAM E. DODGE, President of the Chamber of Commerce, asking that a committee of upright citizens be appointed to investigate the City accounts and report thereon. Unless the age of miracles is about to return, it is not within the limits of probability that the charges of the TIMES can be refuted.

Oswego Advertiser.

The developments of the last few weeks, which have opened they eyes of the people of the State and nation to the methods by which Tammany maintains its power and the uses to which it puts its power, have not come too soon.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Ring already unblushingly boasts that, although detected, it is virtually beyond the reach of law, since under the new City Charter the Mayor, Controller and Corporation Counsel hold office until January, 1873; that long before the election in 1872 the present excitement will be forgotten; that the charter enacted by and for the corruptionists is secure against repeal or modification, even if the Republicans should carry the next Legislature, because Gov. HOFFMAN would be certain to veto any such attempt, and that therefore the present outcry is as harmless as so much Chinese thunder. It rests with the honest citizens of New-York, the men who are interested in good Government and fair dealing with the public moneys, to decide upon the answer which this impudent taunt shall receive. The Ring snaps its fingers in their faces, and sneeringly asks them what they propose to do about it.

Jamestown Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has followed up with vigor and boldness, and with precision, detail and explicitness that cannot be pooh-poohed nor put one side to "blow over," its exposition of the colossal robberies of the Ring rulers of New-York. We commend its decidedly unambiguous language to our readers.

Binghamton Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its exposures. Silence on the part of the Tammany leaders is, in the minds of the people, and by natural rules of conduct, esteemed a confession. Stung by the sharpness of the exposure, Mayor HALL and the New-York *World* speak, but do not answer the charges.

Brockville (Canada) Monitor.

The long impunity enjoyed by the public peculator in New-York, has, during the last two or three years, led to the most daring robberies of the public exchequer. The ancient modes of peculation were entirely too slow for the present Mayor, a lawyer of the name of HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, and their immediate satellites. Fictitious accounts for carpeting and furniture for various public buildings, and for repairs, &c., were trumped up to the amount of nearly $10,000,000, the greater part of which vast sum has passed into the hands of these gigantic corporation swindlers. They contrived to buy up the whole public press of the city with a few honorable exceptions, foremost among which is the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It is given out from New-York that the City officials are preparing a statement of the affairs of the City which "will satisfy the public that there has been no culpability or malfeasance on their part." We wait in great anxiety for the performance of such a miraculous feat.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Controller CONNOLLY's accounts, which it was announced a week ago would probably be published yesterday, are still held back, and the Tammany leaders are now trying a new dodge to tide over the present excitement without giving them to the public. This appears in a letter addressed by Mayor HALL and Mr. CONNOLLY, yesterday, to President DODGE, of the Chamber of Commerce, asking for the appointment of a committee to make an examination of the public accounts and the condition of the public credit.

We have a strong faith that the Tammany leaders will not make anything by this device, although, remembering how easily they got a certificate of good character last Fall, at the hands of a committee headed by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, it is perhaps not strange that they have tried it. What the New-York public demands is to be allowed to read the Controller's accounts itself, and certificates of "known and upright citizens" that everything is all right will no longer satisfy that demand.

Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.

Now let New-York resolve to punish the Tammany thieves, and place them where they belong, in Sing Sing and Auburn.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64	114	200 Mariposa Pf..b. c.	5¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old.	74¾	100 Quick. M. Co.b. c.	11¾
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	74¾	100 do.	12
5,000 Ga. St.7s, G.bds.	98¾	300 West. U. Tel. b. c.	58¾
1,000 N. Car. 6s, o. bs.	45¾	5 Adams Express	83
1,000 do.	45	200 U. S. Express.b. c.	55
11,000 do.	45¾	100 do.	55¾
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	58¾	500 Erie Railway	29¾
		200 Reading R.	114
10,000 do.	58	200 L. S. & M. S. R.	109¾
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	95¾	400 Union Pac. R.	29¾
5,000 do.	95¾	1100 do..bet. call.	29¾
26,000 N.Car. 6s, S. T.	19	500 Chi. & N. W. R.	71¾
5,076 Ohio 6s, '86	106	400 do.	71¾
2,000 U. P. R. 1st M.	88	300 do..bet. call.	71¾
1,000 do.	87¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92¾
9,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	86	100 Chi. & R.I. R.b.c.	108¾
10,000 G. West. 2d M.	86	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81¾
6,000 C.& R.I. & P.7s.	101¾	100 do.	81¾
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97	200 Tol. Wab. & West.	63¾
1,000 Long Dock bds.	90¾	200 do.	64
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	89	200 Del., L. & W. R.	108¾
5,000 T. P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	86¾	133 Morris & Essex R.	93¾
5,000 do.	87	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.	138
37 Mech. Bank. Ass.	118	100 do.	138¾
50 Del. & Hud.Canal.	119	100 Ohio & M. R. Pf.	78
1100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	47¾	5 N. Y. & N. H. R.	155
200 do..bet. call.	47¾	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	20
		10 Ninth Nat. Bank.	116

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., s30	74¾	200 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. bet. call	55
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	57¾	300 N. Y. C. & H. R.	98¾
		600 Reading R.	114
4,000 Mich.S.S F.Bs.	103	800 L. S. & Mich. So., bet. call	108¾
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	87¾		
9,000 Un. Pac. L. G.	84	200 Chic. & N. W..b.c.	71¾
100 West. Un. Tel.b.c.	58¾	200 Del., L. & West.	108¾
1000 Pacific Mail	47¾	100 Tol., W. & W....c.	63¾
500 do..bet. call.	47¾	100 Ohio & Miss.	45
25 Adams Ex.	83¾	15 Chic., Bur. & Q.	140

MONDAY, Aug. 7—A. M.

The Sunday edition of the New-York *World* contains what purports to be an official account of the City and County Debt of New-York, brought forward from the previous account of the Controller of April 30. The increase in the three months would seem, by this formal showing, to be $10,235,410, as follows:

	April 30, 1871.	July 31, 1871.
City Debt	$70,395,664	$77,914,108
County Debt	32,488,150	35,743,150
Total	$102,883,814	$113,657,258
Sinking Fund	18,342,628	18,880,661
Net obligations	$84,541,186	$94,776,597
Increase in three months		$10,235,410

Of the above increase $7,300,000 is in Consolidated Debt, under the Act of April, 1871, authorizing the Consolidation of the Debt of the City and County. Bonds to this amount have been issued within the three months, *without the cancelling of a corresponding sum of existing obligations.* This must certainly be regarded as a most unfortunate beginning of the Consolidation policy. There would seem to be no mistake in the matter as the Controller confesses as follows:

"It will be noticed that there is an increase of the permanent debt of the county by the issue of consols to the amount of $3,200,000, without a reduction of the revenue bonds of 1871, and New-York County bonds for 'repayment of taxes' on account of the redemption of which the consols were issued. The bonds for repayment of taxes not maturing until Nov. 1, and the revenue bonds not until Dec. 1, the money borrowed has been used for the current expenses of the Government, in anticipation of the collection of taxes. * * An issue of $4,100,000 is also shown of the consols of the City, which is to be applied toward the redemption of the bonds of the City, and for the payments authorized by the Consolidated Debt act."

The two sums thus referred to make up the $7,300,000 Consolidated Stocks first issued under the Act of April, 1871, without paying off the Debt purporting to be Consolidated.

The following is the City and County Debt under the present Administration of Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY since Jan. 1, 1869, when Governor (then Mayor) HOFFMAN retired from office:

	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.
Jan. 1, 1869	$50,628,830	$16,221,782	$34,407,047
Jan. 1, 1871	91,485,446	17,799,220	73,686,226
May 1, 1871	102,883,814	18,342,628	84,541,186
Aug. 1, 1871	113,657,258	18,880,661	94,776,597

In contrast with the fearful progress of increase in the City and County Debt of New-York, a reference to the progress of rapid reduction in the Debt of the United States under the Administration of President GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL, may not be inappropriate:

	Debt of United States.	Debt of City New-York.
March, 1869	$2,525,463,260	
January, 1869		$34,407,047
January, 1871	2,332,067,793	73,686,226
May, 1871	2,308,873,543	84,541,186
August, 1871	2,283,328,857	94,776,597

The general trade of the past week has again been active for midsummer, in the business of Imported Merchandise and Produce Exports. The amount of Foreign Goods upon which Customs Duties were paid during the week was nearly ten millions of dollars, in preparation for the Fall trade. The Customs paid were $3,877,000, which, at the present tariff of 40 ℘ cent., (average,) ad valorem, would imply that $9,700,000 had been placed upon the market. The Exports of Domestic Produce are on a liberal scale, and would have been larger for the week but for the advance in freights and scarcity of tonnage. There is no export movement in American Gold Coin, and the clearances of Gold and Silver of all descriptions amount to only $565,000, comparing with one of the heavy War shipments of last Summer, $3,834,000 in amount for the first week in August.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$717,976
Decrease in Specie	3,619,286
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	70,987
Decrease in Deposits	4,625,577
Decrease in Circulation	123,562

	Aug. 6, '70.	Aug. 5, '71.	July 29, '71.
National Capital	$71,032,200	$73,181,000	$73,181,000
Loan Capital	12,129,800	15,244,600	15,244,600
Total	$85,162,000	$88,569,600	$88,569,600
Loans	281,182,144	300,770,261	300,052,285
Gold and Gold Notes	26,472,592	13,364,453	16,983,709
Other Legal Tenders	52,287,188	73,892,453	73,759,780
Deposits	220,819,300	252,432,332	257,057,909
Circulation	32,942,144	30,236,622	30,360,125
In Sub-Treasury	82,867,349	67,607,929	65,599,428

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	July 29, '71.	Aug. 5, '71.	Aug. 6, '70.
Deposits	$257,057,909	$252,432,332	$220,819,300
Circulation	30,360,125	30,236,622	32,942,144
Total	$287,418,034	$282,668,957	$253,762,444
Required 25 ℘ ct.	71,854,508	70,667,238	63,440,611
Gold & Greenbacks	90,947,179	87,256,906	78,759,780
Excess	$19,092,671	$16,589,668	$15,319,169
Rate for money	3@5 ℘ ct.	3@5 ℘ ct.	5 ℘ ct.

The Bank return of the week shows a large loss of Gold Notes, transferred to the Treasury through the Inspectors in the payment of Customs Duties. The Gold average is down $3,619,286. The Customs of the week are $3,877,745. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday, not delivered until Friday, and which would count but one day on the Bank average. The general line of Bank Deposits is down $4,625,577. The Greenbacks are nearly the same as last Monday—$70,987 less. The Loans are up $717,976. The Treasury paid out since Aug. 1 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt $705,161. Money closed 3 to 5 ℘ cent. on call loan and 4½ to 6 ℘ cent. on time engagements. From first-class Stock firms the lowest figures are accepted by lenders. Exchange closes 109¾@109½ on London, and the sales of Gold at 112¼ ℘ cent.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,441,584, as against $5,126,495 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,277,661, against $3,578,271 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $565,675, against $3,834,871 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,877,745. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 7,369 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the Calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,876	July 8	$6,696,248
February	32,992,723	July 15	6,726,295
March	38,448,670	July 22	6,094,817
April	32,634,778	July 29	8,395,362
May	34,146,019	Aug. 5	6,441,584
June	30,246,411		
Total since Jan. 1			$231,405,778
Same date, 1870			178,656,186
Increase in 1871			$52,749,592

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$13,837,876	July 5	2,733,930
February	18,739,742	July 12	4,903,228
March	22,139,322	July 19	4,440,633
April	18,930,074	July 26	5,272,596
May	18,019,735	Aug. 2	4,277,661
June	18,596,138		
Total since Jan. 1			$136,890,003
Same date, 1870			107,310,023
Increase in 1871			$29,579,980
Gold, Aug. 5, 1871			112¼ ℘ cent.
Gold, Aug. 6, 1870			121¾ ℘ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	July 1	$3,125,797
February	4,022,066	July 8	1,710,666
March	7,569,880	July 15	1,962,814
April	9,593,023	July 22	1,479,859
May	9,615,698	July 29	1,053,584
June	8,604,738	Aug. 5	565,675
Total since Jan. 1			$51,453,017
Same date, 1870			37,010,319
Increase since Jan. 1			$14,442,698

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$12,826,929	January	$16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,125,211
Aug. 5	3,108,797	Aug. 5	705,161
Total, 1871	$94,025,430	Total, 1871	$59,923,085
Total, 1870	78,711,532	Total, 1870	61,369,193

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THIS WEEK.

		Aug. 6, '70.
American Gold	112¼@112⅝	121¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	114¾@114¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113@113¾	109¾
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	113¾@113¾	107¾
Cen. Pacific 6 ℘ cents	98¼@98¾	85
Union Pacific 6 ℘ cents	87@87¾	81¾
New-York Central	96¾@98¾	92¾
New-York Central Scrip	92¾@94¾	88¾
Rock Island	108¾@108¾	113¾
Lake Shore	108¾@109¾	90¾
N. W. Common	67@72¾@71¾	81¾
N. W. Preferred	91¾@92¾@91¾	84¾
Reading	112¾@114¾	95¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾@44¾	33¾
St. Paul Common	59¾@61¾	59¾
St. Paul Preferred	80¾@81¾	78¾
Toledo and Wabash	59¾@64¾@63¾	48¾
Union Pacific	26¾@31@30¾	....
Erie	28¾@29¾	21

The Stock Exchange is generally firm. The Public Funds are held for very full rates, and the descriptions wanted for Europe are scarce. The Bankers find it more difficult to make up orders for hundreds of thousands than a few months since for millions, in Coupon 5-20s and 10-40s. The Southern State Bonds and the Pacific Railway Bonds are better than at the close of the previous week. The Railway Share speculation is also higher and the prices of the day, as a rule, sustained the advance of Friday, closing as follows after the late Board, the Stock of the Pacific Mail and of the Western Union Telegraph participating in the general firmness:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 5.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	113¾	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113¾
American Gold	112¼	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. C. & Hudson	98½	98¼
F. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs	94	94¼
Reading	114	114¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108¾	108¼
North-west Common	71½	71½
North-west Preferred	91½	91½
Pacific Mail	47½	48½
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81¾
St. Paul Common	61½	61¾
Lake Shore	109¼	109¼
Ohio and Mississippi	45¼	44¾
Toledo and Wabash	64	63¾
Western Telegraph	58¾	59
Erie	29½	29¼
Union Pacific	29½	30¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1871.

Gold receipts	$493,277 26
Gold payments	881,070 91
Gold balance	61,520,162 55
Currency receipts	486,226 75
Currency payments	963,175 85
Currency balance	6,087,767 64
Customs	346,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	698,700 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., '81	116¾	5-20 coup., '67	113¾
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	116¾	5-20 coup., '68	113¾
5-20 coup., '62	114¾	10-40 reg.	109¾
5-20 coup., '64	113¾	10-40 coupon	113¾
5-20 coup., '65	113¾	6s currency	114
5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	112¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	74	Ohio 6s, 1875	103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	74¾	Ohio 6s, 1881	103
Virginia 6s, old	64¾	Ohio 6s, 1886	103
Va. 6s, reg. old	54	Ills. Canal bonds, 1870	110
Va. 6s, Consol bonds	66	Ills. Coupon 6s, 1877	100
Va. 6s, Deferred bds	29	Ills. Coupon 6s, 1879	100
Georgia 6s	83	Ills. War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	98¾	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	45	Indiana 5s	100
N. C. Funding act, 1866	32¾	Michigan 6s, 1873	99
N. Carolina, Spec. tax	19¾	Michigan 6s, 1878	99
S. C. 6s, Jan.&July	58	Michigan 6s, 1883	99
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	57	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108
Missouri 6s	95¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	107
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	107
Connecticut 6s	101¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	107
Rhode Island 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	107
Alabama 5s	67	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	107
Alabama 8s	98¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	108
Ala. 8s, Ala.&Chat.R.	87	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874	101
Arkansas 6s, Funded	54	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1875	101
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss.	55	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1876	101
Ark. 7s, L.R.B.&N.O.	44		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	Tol. & W. 2d	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Tol. & W. Eq. Bonds	83¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Han. & Nap. 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Gt. W. 1st, '88	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	Gt. W. 2d, '93	86¾
Erie 1st, Extended	101¾	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	86¾
Erie 1st, Indorsed	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext	100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext	97
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	101¾
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	95	Morris & Essex 1st	102¾
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	95	Morris & Essex 2d	97
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93¾	N. J. Cen., New Bds.	100¾
Long Dock Bonds	90¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	105
H. R. 6s, 3d S. F., '75	102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	100
Harlem 1st, 7s	102¾	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	120	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	110	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	100¾
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c., 2d	98¾	Chic. & Alt. 1st	102¾
M.S.& N.I.S.F.,7 ℘ c.	102¾	Ohio & Miss 1st	100¾
P. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	99¾	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	92
Cen. Pac. Bonds	98¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds	87¾	St. L. & I. M. 1st	91¾
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts., 7s	83	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	101¾
Un. Pac. Income, 10s	85¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89¾
B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	93¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st	92¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	84	Jol. & Chic. 1st	106
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	98¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	88¾
C. & N. W. Con. Bds.	90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	65
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	88	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	86¾
Han. & St. Jo., Conv.	102¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Del., L. & W. 1st	102	Bost., H. & E., Guar.	22
Del., L. & W. 2d	99	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83¾
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Hanover	104½
Manhattan	145	Metropolitan	137
Merchants'	116	People's	145
Mechanics'	135	East River	112½
Union	138	Market	120
America	148	Nassau	108
City	225	Corn Exchange	124
Tradesmen's	151	Continental	90½
Mechanics'&Traders'	130	St. Nicholas	125
Gallatin & National	121	Marine	165
Merchants' Exch'nge	90	Importers'&Traders'	183
State of New-York	110	Park	156
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass	117	Manufrs'&Merch'nts	101
Ocean	95½	N. Y. Nat'l Exch'ge	100
Mercantile	120	Central National	106½
American Exchange	115	Second National	180
Bank of the Republic	114	Fourth National	114
Bank of N. America	106	Ninth National	116

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 7.30 GOLD LOAN.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have thirty years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7.30s are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the North-west, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of United States Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their income interest nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7.30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, &c., will be furnished on application to any agent for the loan, or to JAY COOKE & Co., New-York, Philadelphia or Washington.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

To persons DESIRING TO INVEST MONEY or to FUND THEIR FIVE-TWENTIES, we offer and recommend, with the fullest confidence, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, AS AN ENTIRELY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

The great value of the property now existing, in completed road in successful operation, RENDERS THE SECURITY AMPLE, AND INDEPENDENT OF FUTURE CONTINGENCIES.

THE TRAFFIC awaiting the extension of the Road to the Ohio River as a great East and West Trunk Line, now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, WILL BE IMMENSE AND PROFITABLE.

The experienced, prudent and honorable management for which the Company is distinguished, and the well-known character of its officers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and insure for their securities a high credit and standing in the market, which must render them always popular and salable.

The exchange of Five-twenties for these Bonds may now be made with a profit of about twenty per cent., and a continuance of six per cent., gold, interest.

Price, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100. FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY bear 8 per cent. currency, or 7 ℘ cent. gold interest; have forty-five years to run; are in the denomination of $1,000, or £200 each; are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are based upon the Louisiana Division, of the great trunk line, from Mobile through New-Orleans to Houston, of which line two-thirds is already built. These bonds are offered for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1.

The advantages of these bonds for SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT are manifest upon examination. No railroad bond is better secured, while holders of Governments will find a decided profit in selling at the present high prices, and reinvesting in these bonds, which cost less, but pay much larger interest.

The fullest information given on application. W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker and Financial Agent, N. O. M. & T. R. R. Co., No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

☞ T E FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 9 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes. TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Cable Transfers on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Interest allowed on daily balances of deposit accounts; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made against merchandise and approved collaterals.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.'S MORTGAGE GOLD 6s FOR SALE BY DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 5.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	13	Pecans, pkgs.	4
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Cut-meats, pkgs.	63
Cotton, bales	614	Lard, pkgs.	672
Copper, bbls.	143	Stearine, pkgs.	162
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	8	Butter, pkgs.	1,474
Eggs, bbls.	1,274	Cheese, pkgs.	3,537
Flour, bbls.	9,303	Tallow, pkgs.	95
Wheat, bushels	48,407	Skins, bales	11
Corn, bushels	154,634	Starch, boxes	1,225
Oats, bushels	19,000	Spelter, pieces	224
Corn-meal, bbls.	346	Silver Ore, lbs.	1,258
Flax, bales	107	Tea, half chests	10
Hops, bales	148	Tobacco, hhds.	1,178
Hides, No.	4,510	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	312
Hides, bales	55	Whisky, bbls.	230
Leather, sides	8,640	Wool, bales	312

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool—353 hhds. Tobacco, 269 bales Cotton, 73,454 bushels Wheat, 13 bales Hides, 222 Dry Hides, 400 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Atlantic*, for Liverpool—66 hhds. Tallow, 8,730 boxes Cheese, 45,201 bushels Wheat, 22 boxes Bacon, 526 tcs. Fustic, 7,897 bushels Corn, 269 pkgs. Butter, 1,042 bales Hops, 83 bags Bones.

By the steamer *Batavia*, for Liverpool—464 hhds. Tobacco, 7,100 bushels Wheat, 1,000 tons Ore, 139 bales Cotton, 4 bales Furs, 550 boxes Cheese, 82 cases Rubber.

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—8 bales Furs, 137 bales Cotton, 1,668 boxes Bacon, 909 pkgs. Butter, 8 cases Sewing-machines, 5 cases Lamps, 22,107 boxes Cheese, 873 tcs. Lard, 6 cases Lard, 10 boxes Clocks, 5 tcs. Salmon.

By the ship *Vigil*, for Liverpool—191 bales Cotton, 118 hhds. Tobacco, 19,570 bushels Wheat.

By the steam-ship *Orient*, for London—282 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Resin, 200 hhds. Syrup, 20,894 bushels Wheat, 22,239 bushels Corn, 214 boxes Clocks, 48 bales Hops, 40,203 lbs. Tallow, 2,046 gallons Fish-oil, 8,614 gallons Lard-oil, 4,408 gallons Cotton-seed-oil, 23,036 gallons Sperm-oil, 50 bales Tow.

By the bark *Jas. Gaddern*, for Cardiff—20,074 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. Pork, 30 tcs. Beef, 25,692 bushels Corn, 37 bales Hog-hair, 200 cases Sewing-machines, 15,767 gallons Sperm-oil, 18,838 gallons Lard-oil, 120,426 lbs. Lard, 231,785 lbs. Cheese, 11,895 lbs. Butter, 100,931 lbs. Cotton-seed Cake, 62,000 lbs. Tallow.

By the bark *Brilliant*, for Queenstown and orders—28,253 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *B. Rogers*, for Antwerp—176,970 gallons Naphtha.

By the ship *Ocean*, for Bremen—3,075 logs Cedar, 504 bbls. Resin, 11 bales Gentian Root, 32,077 lbs. Tallow, 126,195 lbs. Lard, 20,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—8 bales Furs, 555 tcs. Lard, 4,399 bushels Wheat, 325 bbls. Resin, 223 hhds. Tobacco, 1,029 seroons Tobacco, 13,694 bushels Corn, 249 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *Le Baron*, for Rotterdam—242,707 gallons Refined Petroleum, 750 bbls. Residuum.

By the ship *E. Hamilton*, for Cronstadt—5,500 bbls. Petroleum, 60 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *W. E. Anderson*, for Stettin—118,367 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Alice Starrett*, for Lisbon—17,900 bushels Wheat, 3,500 Staves.

By the bark *Abdel Kader*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,334 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Cerreri*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,484 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Integridad*, for Barcelona—300 bbls. Petroleum, 13,200 Staves.

By the brig *Almaranis*, for Barcelona—851 bbls. Petroleum, 200 cs. Petroleum, 2,800 Staves.

By the brig *Richmond*, for Marseilles—77 hhds. Tobacco, 100 boxes Extract, 8,952 lbs. Shoulders, 41,124 lbs. Lard, 232,412 lbs. Grease, 160,135 lbs. Tallow, 4,491 lbs. Bacon, 44,048 lbs. Bellies, 2,960 Staves.

By the bark *John Sattissen*, for Marseilles—50 hhds. Tobacco, 18,000 Staves.

By the ship *Zouave*, for Algiers—25 10-lb. Batteries, 3,685 boxes Projectiles, 900 boxes Powder, 1,200 kegs Powder.

By the brig *C. F. Eaton*, for Genoa—38,100 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—The market has been firm, but not active; 2,003 bags Rio, by the *Donati*, were sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16½c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull and more or less nominal as to price, with the advantage in favor of purchasers, particularly on grades below Middling; sales 804 bales for early delivery, including 196 bales to shippers, 597 bales to spinners and 11 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, 2,500 bales were sold at a shade easier rates, basis Low Middling. The receipts at this port today were 614 bales, including 146 bales from Savannah, 70 bales from Indianola and 398 bales per railroad.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and very slack request at a further reduction of 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl. The main call for lines has been for standard shipping extras, at from $5 25@$5 35, with sales reported of 3,200 bbls. within the range, mainly at $5 30@$5 32 ℘ bbl., delivered. The trade in the medium and better grades has been confined to job lots at irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 15; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 20@$5 50; very good to fancy at $5 50@$6; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 @$5 40; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 50 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$3 35@$4 35
Sour Flour	4 25@ 5 15
Superfine State and Western	4 50@ 5 15
Extra State	5 20@ 5 30
Extra City, shipping brands	5 20@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 55@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 45@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 50@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in slack request at yielding prices, with sales since our last of 750 bbls., at $5 15@$8 40 for poor to good, and $6 40@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra. Rye Flour has been slow of sale at $3 35@$5 25 ℘ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 500 bbls. at $3 30@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, per bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been comparatively quiet since our last. The main inquiry has been for the better grades of Spring and Amber Winter, which have been held with more firmness. The poorer grades have been moderately sought after at rather easier and irregular figures. The demand has been chiefly for export, partly for forward delivery. White Wheat has attracted very little attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 40@$1 52½; Red and Amber Western at $1 30@$1 46, chiefly at $1 42@$1 46 for old, and $1 35@$1 37 for ordinary to fair new, and $1 45 for very choice do., the latter to arrive; No. 1 Spring at $1 35; soft do. at $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 Spring at $1 30 for good, with the same rate pretty freely bid for prime, part to arrive, afloat; soft do., $1 20@$1 28, chiefly at $1 25@$1 27; White Genesee, $1 45@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 39@$1 45; new White Southern, $1 40@$1 55; new Amber do., $1 35@$1 43½, ℘ bushel....Corn has been in rather active demand at a shade stronger prices, though closing less buoyantly. The business has been mainly in sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western at 65½c.@66c., closing at 65½c. ℘ bushel. No important movements have been reported in Yellow and White Corn, which have been held above the views of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 146,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 64c.@66c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 65½c.@66c. for dry samples of Canal, closing at 65½c. for prime, afloat, and 64c.@65c. for steamer grades; 69c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and nominally 75c.@80c. for White Western, and 83c.@87c. for very good to choice White Southern....Rye was quiet at 80c. for Old, and 78c. for New Western....Barley and Malt essentially unchanged. Oats have been quite freely sought after, particularly the better grades of both Old and New, which have been held with more confidence and a restricted offering. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,500 bushels at 52c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 60c. for prime do. in store; 50c.@58c. for new; 50c.@45c. for new White Western and Ohio; 46c.@66c. for old White do., chiefly at 68c., for (15,000 bushels) choice, delivered. Included in the sales of Oats were 20,000 bushels new White Western, called Ohio, to arrive, on private terms....The export clearances hence for European ports during the week, have been 5,707 bbls. Flour, 358,162 bushels Wheat, 238,034 bushels Corn, and 8,575 bushels Rye. The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. Aug. 4, 1871:

Corn—Housatonic, J. A. Kelsey, William Parker, James Lighton, James L. Voorhees, Newark; Monark, George W. Tift, A. R. Gray, Alpine, John & Mary, Edward Fish, P. B. Woodward, Luther M. Norton, H. Hill, Robert Stockdale, R. W. Jurden, Horatio Seymour, I. N. Westfall, Jefferson, D. Read, James Bailey, F. A. Gage, W. A. Fish, M. G. Ritchie, Sidney J. Hill, Ella Viola, George S. Snyder, L. A. Holmes, Buffalo; L. B. Bebe, H. M. Barker, J. W. Dysert, Oswego.

Lumber—J. Case, Raspach, Jim Jamison, Andrew Case, W. H. Beach, Frank Beach, Frank Smith, Buffalo; W. H. Herrick, Jr., Tonawanda; Nancy, J. E. Foster, Manchester, Oswego.

Salt—Harm and Post, Emma Edwards, Lina Ostrander, Syracuse.

Iron Ore—Dan Pardee, Oswego.

Oil—Brockport, Susan, Buffalo.

Coal—Margie, Geneva; W. G. Wayne, Buffalo.

Wheat—Hattie Miller, Buffalo.

Staves—J. S. Crounse, Buffalo.

Grindstones—J. H. Gilbert, Buffalo.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted lower on more liberal offerings and a moderate inquiry. Sales 2,000 bbls. Strained at $2 80@$2 85 ℘ 280 lbs.; exports, 1,080 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet, yet quoted steady at 51c. for round lots, and 52c.@52½c. for small lots here, with sales of 50 bbls. at 52c., and at 50½c. for lots to arrive. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51c.@52c.; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 75@$5 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been very dull and quoted down to 13½c. ℘ gallon....Shipping Crude has been inactive and quoted heavy here, for early delivery, at 17½c.@18c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17½c.@18c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,500 bbls....The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 35 on the Upper and $4 65 on the Lower Roads, on a limited movement....Refined has been in less request, on the basis of 24½c. for prompt delivery here, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. At Philadelphia the market was quoted dull and weak with 24½c. given as the current quotation for Standard White, early delivery; sales were made of 500 bbls. at this rate. The receipts at Philadelphia were 179 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive at 28½c.@29c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been quite dull on the basis of 9¾c. for Western, and 10½c. for City, in shipping order, ℘ gallon. The export clearances hence include 242,707 gallons Refined Petroleum, for Rotterdam; 5,500 bbls. do., for Cronstadt; 118,367 gallons do., for Stettin; 3,818 bbls. do., for Gibraltar; 1,051 bbls. and 200 cases do., for Barcelona; 38,100 gallons do., for Genoa; 176,970 gallons Naphtha, for Antwerp. And from Philadelphia, 402,824½ gallons Refined Petroleum, for Antwerp; and 5,000 gallons do., for Port Spain.

PROVISIONS—There has been less activity in Pork, for early delivery, without any remarkable alterations in value. Sales have been reported since our last of 835 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Western Mess; $14 50@$15 for City Mess, ice-cured; $12@$11 25 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 50@$13 for Prime Mess; $12 75 for Thin Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery an active business was noted for Western Mess on the basis of $13 50, seller August; $13 50@$13 62½, seller September; $13 50, seller December, the latter for new; $12 50, seller January. Sales have been reported of 5,750 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in rather better demand and quoted stronger since our last at from 6½c.@7c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats continue inactive at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 15½c. for do. in tight tcs.; 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@15c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ℘ lb....Bacon has been very quiet at 8½c. for ice-cured fancy cuts; and 8½c. for clear Bellies, sales, 160 [illegible]....Lard has been in rather better demand, partly for export, at rather easier figures, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,800 [illegible] bbls., for early delivery, at 9½c.@10½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅞c. for Western Steam; 9¼c. for New, and 9½c. for City. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller August, reported at 10⅛c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in light demand at $8@$12 for Mess, and $12@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been quite dull and nominal at $18@$20 for Prime Mess, and $19@$21 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull at from $18@$27 50 for the range of qualities, ℘ bbl. The finer grades of Butter continue in good request at firm rates; other kinds have been slow of sale. We quote State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@20c. Western, fair to prime, at 15c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@15c. ℘ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,474 pkgs....Cheese continues in request at from 5c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 8c.@11c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 5c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 3,537 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet and prices have been quoted weak and drooping, with sales reported of 571 hhds. at 9½c. for good refining Cuba; 9 9-16 for scant do., on private terms for (132 hhds.) prime refining Porto Rico, and (80 hhds.) Scotch refined, and 11½c.@11½c. for Demarara; also, 1,050 boxes Havana at 9 7-16 ℘ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 9⅛c.@9½c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9½c.@9¾c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9¾c.@10½c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@11c. ℘ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, ranging from 10⅞c.@12½c., as the extreme.

FREIGHTS—The unusual scarcity of room, and very confident views of ship-owners have been against a free outward movement of Produce since our last. The inquiry for grain room has been fair, with the advantage as to rates in favor of owners; and for other berth freight room, rather slow. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale. Grain and Petroleum vessels have been in most request, but have been generally held above the limits of shippers, checking negotiations. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 260 bales Cotton, in lots, at ⅛d. by steam, and 5-32d. by sail ℘ lb.; 15,500 bushels of Wheat, by steam, reported (relet room) at 11d. ℘ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 280 tcs. Lard, by do., part at 35s. ℘ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 4,000 bushels Wheat, by do., at 10d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 23,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 11d. ℘ bushel. For Londonderry, an American bark, of 1,050 tons register, with a full cargo of Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. ℘ bbl. For Havre, a British bark of 539 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms; also, by steam, 30,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 20c., gold, ℘ bushel. For Antwerp, 60 pkgs. Tallow at 30s. ℘ ton, and 31,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d. ℘ bushel. For Hamburg, small lots of Petroleum at 5s. ℘ bbl. For Rotterdam, 400 bbls. Resin at 3s. 9d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Konigsberg, a North German schooner of 108 tons register, with about 700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ℘ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig of 241 tons register, with 2,200 bbls. and cases Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. to the Mediterranean, and 6s. 9d. to the Adriatic. A British bark of 367 tons register, with 2,200 bbls. and cases do., same destination and rates; and an American brig, (just arrived,) with 2,400 bbls. do., on the basis of 5s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, of 389 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, (excluding Spanish ports,) at 6s. and 7s. ℘ bbl. For Eastern ports, an American brig, of 307 tons, another of 237 tons and another of 219 tons register, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,100 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales, 4,400 bushels Mixed old and new Red Toledo at $1 30; 500 bushels old Red Winter at $1 25; 2,000 bushels new Amber Michigan at $1 35; 2,000 bushels new Red State at $1 30; 1,600 bushels new White State at $1 32; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 28; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 27½; 1,300 bushels do. at $1 27. CORN unchanged; sales 2,400 bushels No. 2 at 60c.; 1,000 bushels do. at 59c.; 4,800 bushels do. at 58c.; 2,000 bushels do at 58½c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY and RYE quiet. PEAS dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 02, free. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middling, $28@$30 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York. Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—80,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS by Canal—10,200 bushels Wheat, 977,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra do., $5 10@$5 50. WHEAT inactive, but inspected Milwaukee Club closed better; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 11@$1 12; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21. CORN firmer; Mixed in bulk declined 5½c., at 37c.@42c.; No. 2 Mixed Warehouse, Amber Mixed and Yellow sacked at 49c.@50c. OATS slow of sale; in bulk on the track at 32c.@33½c. for No. 2; on the elevator, 35c. Mixed sacked at 37c.@38c. RYE lower; on the track, 52c.; sacked, 55c.@56c. WHISKY quiet at 94c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. Mess PORK dull at $13 50@$13 75, the latter on orders. BACON dull; order lots of Shoulders at 6½c.; Clear Rib sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. HAMS—Canvassed, 15½c.@16c. LARD dull; seller December, delivered at St. Joseph, Mo., at 8½c. HOGS lower at $3 85@$4 50. CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Spring at $1 02@$1 02½, cash; 99½c. August; this afternoon steady at $1 02, cash; 99½c. August. CORN opened fairly active and firm and closed easier; No. 2 Mixed at 42½c.@42¾c., August and cash; this afternoon unchanged. OATS steady and firmer; No. 2 at 30½c.@31½c. RYE active and firmer; No. 2 closed at 56c. BARLEY unsettled; No. 2 Spring at 67c.@70c. HIGHWINES steady at 90c. Mess PORK more active; $12 75@$13 September; $12 75 August. Live HOGS active at $4@$4 50. CATTLE dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS unchanged and steady. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 192,000 bushels Corn, 105,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 4000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—[illegible],000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 185,000 bushels Corn, 107,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm at $5 30@$5 50. WHEAT scarce and firm at $1 10@$1 12. CORN—Demand fair, market firm at 51c.@52c. RYE—Demand fair, market firm at 65c.@67c. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand at 30c.@40c. BARLEY unchanged and quiet at 80c.@90c. Mess PORK dull and unchanged; sales good country brands at $12 25@$12 50, but $12 75 asked for City. LARD dull; prices nominal at 9½c. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged; 5@6½c. offered, but an advance of ½c.@¼c. asked. BACON—Market steady, with a moderate demand; sales, Shoulders at 6½c.; Sides, 7¼c.@8c. HOGS dull and unchanged at $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE dull and prices have declined, heavy receipts depress the market, the pens are all full; Extra at $4@$4 25. WHISKY dull and market unsettled; no sales; asking 91c.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—SUGAR—All qualities have slightly declined, but the lower grades have declined the most. The market closed quiet and steady. Nos. 10 to 12 quiet at 10¾@11¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 steady at 12¾@14 reals. Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, dull. Sugar exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 22,000 boxes and 1,000 hhds., of which 15,000 boxes and all the hogsheads were for the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas 316,000 boxes and 5,500 hhds. FREIGHTS dull. BACON declining, owing to large supply; quoted at 12½c.@13c. COAL-OIL steady. FLOUR quiet. HAMS firm. LARD steady. POTATOES declining, owing to heavy arrivals; sales at $5 25@$6 25. EXCHANGE on London, 23½@24 premium; on United States, 60 days, currency, ¼@1 ℘ cent. discount; do., 60 days, gold, 11¼@11¾ premium.

TOLEDO, Aug. 5.—FLOUR—Market steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT active and advanced 1c.@2c.; White No. 1 Wabash at $1 48; No. 3 do., $1 13; Amber Michigan, $1 24½; No. 1 Red, $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 19½; No. 3 do., $1 13; Regular White Michigan, $1 16@$1 17; Rejected Red, $1. CORN advanced 1c., but is not active; High Mixed, 52c.; Low Mixed, 51c.; No Grade, 48c. OATS a shade better and moderately active; No. 1 at 40½c.@41c.; No. 2 at 38½c.@37c.; Michigan, 39c. FREIGHTS firm; vessels scarce; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.@4c.; to Oswego, 7½c.@7¾c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 bbls.; Wheat, 94,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats 4,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,100 bushels; Corn, 192,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 8,060 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c. to New-York. FLOUR easy; City-ground Spring, $5 75@$6 13; Amber, $6 25@$6 75; White, $7@$7 50. WHEAT dull; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at about $1 14. CORN quiet and firm; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 55c.; 5,000 bushels do. at 55½c. OATS dull; sales, 5,000 bushels, in lots, at 43c. RYE neglected. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 413 bales; gross, 521 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,780 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 47,796 bales. FLOUR dull; Extra, $5; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $7@$7 25. CORN easier; Mixed, 68c.@70c.; White, 73c. OATS irregular; New, 46c.@53c.; Galena, 57c. BRAN dull at $1 05. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $14 75@$15. BACON dull at 7½c. for Shoulders, 9½c. for Rib Sides, 9¾c. for Clear Rib. LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE and WHISKY unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 123¼. GOLD, 112¼.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 at $1 08½; No. 2 at $1 03½. OATS scarce and firm; No. 2 at 30c. CORN scarce and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 44½c. RYE scarce and firm; No. 1 at 57c. BARLEY easier, but not quotably lower; No. 2 Fall, 65c. Lake FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 13½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—TOBACCO active and firm; sales 122 hhds. Lugs at $4 50@$7 25; low to medium Leaf, $7 50@$12 50. FLOUR quiet. Family Extra, $5 75. WHEAT quiet [illegible]. CORN quiet and steady [illegible]. OATS quiet; new, on arrival, [illegible]. PROVISIONS dull and firm. [illegible] $13, but no demand. BACON in limited demand at yesterday's prices. HAMS steady. LARD steady. WHISKY dull and lower at 91c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—FLOUR—Demand good at full prices; Medium to Choice, $6 50@$7 50. CORN in fair demand, but at lower rates, at 65c.@67c. OATS quiet and weak at 46c.@48c. Mess PORK dull; prices nominal at $14. LARD dull and unchanged at 10½c.@11½c. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 6½c.; Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—FLOUR—Market steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 18. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand; New No. 1 at 40c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $5 40@$5 45; Refined steady at 21½c.@22½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 46c. RESIN quiet, at $2 30 for strained; $4 62½ for Extra Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady, at $2 70 for Yellow Dip; $4 70 for Virgin. TAR quiet at $2 60.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—There is nothing doing in WHEAT. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN steady and in moderate demand, with a good supply; sales of Western Mixed, in lots, via canal, at 65c. OATS dull and drooping; small sales of Old Milwaukee at 62c.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—WHEAT dull and drooping; White No. 1 at $1 23; Extra, $1 33½. CORN dull and prices have declined. OATS—Demand fair and prices advanced at 38½c.

NORFOLK, Aug. 5.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17½c., net receipts, 166 bales; exports, coastwise, 222 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 619 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 5.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 92 bales; exports, coastwise, 216 bales; stock, 11,636 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 5.—COTTON lower; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 48 bales; exports, coastwise, 731 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 1,368 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—COTTON in moderate demand; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 189 bales; stock, 5,[illegible] bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 29 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; stock, 1,041 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, 76 bales; gross, 485 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 203 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,506 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 5.—COTTON quite; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 10 bales; stock, 622 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 5th—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93½, 1865s, old, 92½, 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and account. American Securities dull. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93½, 1865s, old, 92½, 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 92.

Evening.—SUGAR, 29s.@29s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. TALLOW, 44s. ℘ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Upland, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Lard, 47s. ℘ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 7, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
STEREOSCOPTICON OF PARIS IN FLAMES.

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Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The proposed meeting in Dublin yesterday to demand amnesty for the Fenian offenders was prohibited by the authorities, but the projectors insisted, and a riot ensued which lasted for half an hour. The Police finally succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Mr. SMYTH, M. P., and Mr. SULLIVAN, of the *Nation*, the leading spirits in the projected meeting, were badly wounded, and over a hundred other injured persons were taken to the hospitals. The leaders will be prosecuted. Minister SCHENCK is soon to visit Switzerland. The yacht *Alme* won the Prince of Wales Cup at Cowes on Saturday. The Duke of ARGYLL is to preside at the Scott Centennial in Glasgow. TOM HUGHES, M. P., has been taken suddenly ill. The American ship *Southampton* was burned at Liverpool on Saturday, with a cargo of coal. The House of Commons has voted to postpone till next session all questions of reform in the statute laws of the Kingdom. Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, is to visit England.

Gen. VINOY makes an official acknowledgment of gratitude for England's generosity during the war, enumerating the battles in which "the valor and humanity of the English were equally conspicuous." M. COSTER, late Prefect of Marseilles, has committed suicide. The question of prolonging the powers of the French President THIERS, is likely to go by default. The siege of Paris is to be raised on the 15th inst. Bills are to be introduced in the French Assembly by the Government against the International Society. The Income Tax-bill, and the proposition to indemnify citizens for losses during the German invasion, were debated on Saturday, but no action was reached. President THIERS spoke against the latter measure, and was frequently interrupted. He favors relief, but not full indemnification. Affairs in Algeria are represented to be critical, some of the commanders refusing to obey orders, and the General commanding threatening to resign.

Four accomplices in the Prim assassination, among them an aid-de-camp of the Duke of MONTPENSIER, are about to be tried in Madrid, and the Duke is summoned as a witness.

GENERAL.

The trotting mare, *Purity* fell dead on the Driving Park track at Buffalo, yesterday morning, while exercising for the forthcoming races there. She died of heart disease.

The people of Bennington, Vt., town and county, are making great arrangements for the anniversary of the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16. An effort is afoot to secure representatives from every town in the State. The Twenty-fourth New-York Regiment and several military and civic organizations will join in the parade.

The yacht *Josephine*, B. M. C. DURFEE, of Fall River, Mass., lost her masts, bowsprit and head-gear in a collision with the schooner *Lizzie Florence*, off Benton's Reef, on Saturday. The schooner's damage was slight.

The Italians in San Francisco yesterday held their festivities in honor of the occupation of Rome by VICTOR EMMANUEL, which passed without interruption. The Police had made extra preparations to preserve order, but they were not required to put them in force.

The enlistment at Montreal for Cuba, constitutes the excitement of the hour, especially since the sudden check administered. Two Quebec filibusters "peached" on the filibusters of Montreal, and on the application of the Spanish Consul, Judge DOUCET issued warrants for the apprehension of Major WM. ROBINSON and JAMES L. STARNES, both members of the "Prince of Wales Rifles." STARNES was held for further examination, but Major ROBINSON was admitted to bail.

The trial of four men before the United States Commissioner at Memphis, Tenn., for a Kuklux murder was concluded on Saturday, the prisoners being discharged.

The latest returns of the North Carolina Convention indicate Republican gains in most of the counties. The Constitutional Convention is thought to be defeated by several thousand majority.

A negro entered the residence, at Burlington, Iowa, of a German named LAIZER, on Friday morning, with the purpose of stealing, but seeing a young girl lying on her bed, attempted a darker crime. The father, aroused by her screams, hastened to the room, but on entering was shot through the heart by the negro, who escaped.

The Kuklux Investigating Committee concluded the examination of witnesses from the South, Saturday, and took a recess until the 20th of September. Lieut. GEO. B. PICKETT testified to the existence of Kuklux in Alabama, and said their object was to intimidate colored voters and drive out white Republicans.

At the late election in Mexico DIAZ received 1,962 votes, JUAREZ 1,963, and LERDO 1,366. The choice devolves on Congress, in which there is likely to be a warm contest.

A Statement Requiring Explanation.

At last, we have a sample of the sort of defense by which our estimable Mayor and our immaculate Controller hope to place their administration of the City finances above suspicion. The figures elsewhere given show far too little to satisfy the public demand for a detailed statement of City expenditures, and prove a great deal too much to serve as a vindication of the men who are now on trial before the public on certain very specific and serious charges. The *Herald* published yesterday a report of an interview with Mayor HALL, in the course of which the Mayor took occasion to make some explanations, by way of introduction to the financial statement, "at the close of business July 31, 1871." These explanations are almost as remarkable as the statement itself. The Mayor begins with a flimsy attempt to gloss over the truth, followed up by a direct perversion of it. The first is contained in the following sentences:

> "The last report of the Controller was of 1869. Up to April, 1870, the law was that he should furnish an annual report."

Had the Mayor desired to state the exact truth he would have said that the last report of the Controller was *issued* in 1869, and covered the expenditures of the year 1868. That he desired people to believe what was false is obvious from his further assertion that,

> "While the *next* fiscal year was running, and about one quarter gone, the charter was passed and it repealed the old law about reports. In the old order of things the next annual report would have come up to January, 1871, and have been printed about February last."

The next fiscal year was 1869, and instead of coming down to January, 1871, the next annual report would of course have come down to January, 1870. The Mayor wants the public to believe that it was only with reference to the first three months of 1870 that the Controller omitted to comply with the statutory enactment requiring published reports of his accounts, while he attempts to conceal the fact that no accounts were published between January, 1869, and June, 1871, the omission with reference to the year 1869 being in direct contempt of the law. After the new charter came into operation, April 1, 1870, the Mayor admits that he alone was responsible for the publication of the Controller's report. Section 31 of the charter is explicit on the point, or as the Mayor, with his accustomed felicity of expression remarks, "it was not his (the Controller's) fault that one did not sooner appear; it was mine for not asking."

After having, in this highly conclusive manner, done justice to his colleague, the Mayor promises that he will shortly justify himself. He makes a vague reference to certain "statistical tables," which, because of being "huge," and calculated to fill the major portion of "a dozen bound volumes,' are rather in arrears. It has been the misfortune of the TIMES, it seems, to delay the production of this portentous array of figures, though it is some consolation to know that the "tables" for '68 and '69 are, in consequence of our statements, to be reprinted, (the latter, be it noted, have never been printed at all,) and that, consequently, we shall have become the means of introducing to the world some thirty "bound volumes" instead of a dozen. As a sort of commentary on this appalling mass of accounts, which are definitely promised this week, we are assured that the Mayor will write a message to the Board of Supervisors, accompanying the County figures, and one to the Common Council along with the City figures. The nature of these messages cannot be better indicated, than in the choice language of their author:

> "In these messages, without being journalistic or personal, I will endeavor to dignifiedly satisfy the public mind and to the unprejudiced explain much that the partisan press has been befogging."

After so lucid and satisfactory an introduction, the public mind becomes fully prepared to appreciate the first of the monthly statements of City expenditure which are now promised in unbroken order. This production is confidently put forward in order to allay the public apprehensions on the score of our local expenditures. How well it is calculated to do so may be gathered from the following considerations. It shows that during the last three months the City debt has been increased by the amount of $16,283,260 30, or as we have explained below more in detail, at the rate of $5,427,753 43 per month. It shows that $67,740 83 was expended in July last for cleaning streets, which, nevertheless, remained shamefully filthy. It shows that in the various departments of the City Government there was paid for salaries in July the sum of $160,575 38, or, at the rate of $1,926,904 56 per annum, and it does not show what proportion of this sum was drawn by men who gave no services in return. Under the head of county payments, it shows that there was expended on account of armories and drill-rooms the sum of $6,859 90, and the public is left to guess how many chairs were mended and pipes soldered for the largest proportion of this modest sum. We find that in the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments of the county there was expended for salaries in July $97,934 56, or at the rate of $1,175,214 72 per annum. The Controller does not enlighten the tax-payers as to how much of this sum is devoted to the maintenance of Court messengers, whose only work is drawing their salaries; of stenographers, who would be puzzled to tell the meaning of the word under which they are described; or of numerous watchmen and janitors, who, in that capacity, have an existence which is purely imaginary. Suppose we were to publish proofs showing that one not very eminent sinecurist receives $9,000 a year for work which he makes no pretense of performing, what answer would it be to point us to the Controller's monthly statement, recapitulating under certain heads of expenditure certain totals whose correctness no tax-payers can verify and whose details are studiously kept out of sight? If the "statistical tables," about which the Mayor talks so grandiloquently, are of this kind, he may as well spare the City the cost of printing them. They will only make his own condemnation more universal and crushing, and will not in the slightest degree satisfy the public demand to know the whole truth. We have challenged the Mayor to show that our transcripts from the Controller's books were not correctly made. He has, as we said he would, utterly failed to impugn the accuracy of any of our figures. We have demanded from him, on behalf of the public, certain specific information which he seems determined to withhold. We shall probably come to his relief, some of these days, on subjects about which the public is exceedingly desirous to have more information.

How Long Will This Last?

We are enabled, by the statement of the condition of the public debt made by the Mayor, to ascertain how much he is willing to confess that that debt has increased within the last three months. We already had data from which to calculate with accuracy its rate of increase at various periods previous to the last three months. We invite the attention of every tax-payer, and specially of every Democratic tax-payer, to the facts revealed by these calculations. They are throughout based on official figures, and if they err at all, it is in understating the increase of the debt.

We begin with a table compiled from the latest installment of the Mayor's confessions, showing the increase in our local indebtedness for the last three months:

DEBT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

	April 30, '71.	July 31, '71.
Funded debt of the City	$49,710,864 51	$54,331,708 51
Funded debt of the County	21,591,350 00	24,791,350 00
Total	$71,302,214 51	$79,123,058 51
Sinking Fund	18,215,741 48	18,880,661 85
Total	$53,036,473 03	$60,242,396 66
So-called temporary debt, City	10,914,500 00	11,324,500 00
Revenue Bonds, City	9,774,300 00	11,757,900 00
Revenue Bonds, County	10,896,800 00	10,951,890 00
Advances on City account		5,213,736 67
Due on County account		965,000 00
Total	$84,672,073 03	$100,955,333 33

Turning now to the condition of the debt on the 31st of December 1870, we find it to have been, according to official statements, $73,686,226 75; on the 31st of December, 1868, it was, according to the same statements, $34,407,047 91.

In the two years from the 31st of December, 1868, to the 31st of December, 1870, the total increase was $39,279,178 84. This was at the rate of $1,636,632 45 per month. This was certainly running the City in debt at a very rapid rate—a rate more than five times as rapid as that at which the debt increased during the five years of war from Dec. 31, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1865. Had the people fully realized then what was going on, they would have been justly indignant and reasonably alarmed. Worse things, however, were in store. From the 31st of December, 1870, to April 30, 1871, a period of four months immediately succeeding the period of the last calculation, the debt was increased by $10,985,446 28. This was at the rate of $2,746,461 57 a month, or in a proportion nine times greater than during war times. The latest statement is, however, more ruinous to the reputation of the City Government than any official exhibits that have preceded it. It shows that from the date of the Mayor's message, April 30, to July 31, the City and County debt has been swelled by $16,283,260 30. This is at the perfectly incredible rate of $5,427,753 43 per month. It is nearly twice as fast as the debt was increasing for the first four months of 1871; it is three and one-third times as fast as it increased during 1869 and 1870; and it is more than eighteen times as fast as it increased during the years of the war.

Questions for the Controller.

> "The revenue bonds are payable, as aforesaid, from the taxes of the year 1871, and in anticipation of their payment, excepting $6,312,000, (special,) which are to be redeemed from the proceeds of the consolidated debt loan, as provided by chapter 322, laws of 1871."

The sentence is unintelligible as it stands, but it probably means that $6,312,000 of the revenue bonds, which the Controller had just told us was a "temporary debt," to be paid out of this year's taxes, are in reality to be added to the permanent or consolidated debt of the City.

> "An issue of $4,100,000 is also shown of the consols of the City, which is to be applied toward the redemption of the bonds of the City, and for the payments authorized by the Consolidated Debt act."

Why does not the Controller tell the public which "bonds of the City" are to be redeemed by this four million dollars? The only assignable reason is, that if he did, they would turn out to be these very revenue bonds which he had previously said were to be paid from this year's taxes. The truth is, and "Slippery DICK" knows it full well, that all the revenue bonds of this year (and he can issue them without limit) are to be redeemed, not by taxes of the current year, but by bonds issued under the Consolidated Debt act, and thus added to the permanent debt of the City. The money raised by taxation is to go, as it has gone years before, to support the "Ring" and its retainers; to pay the bogus bills of INGERSOLL, GARVEY & CO.; to augment the political fund of Tammany Hall, and to support the army of idle vagabonds who hold sinecures. The "Two per Cent" Tax Levy, about which the public has heard so much, allows the City authorities to raise twenty-three millions by taxation during the present year. According to CONNOLLY'S statement he had already issued, during the first half of the year, revenue bonds to within about two hundred dollars of the extreme legislative limit. We stated at the time that the Two per Cent. Tax Levy was before the Legislature that it was a fraud, and that the "Ring" had no intention of confining their expenditures to twenty-three million dollars. The Consolidated Debt act was passed for the very purpose of enabling them to exceed this limit by converting as many of the revenue bonds as they desired into the bonds of the consolidated debt.

The Controller gives us, for the first time, a slight glimpse at the new Court-house account. His statement shows that $965,000 has been paid out on account of that building within the last fifteen months. What it was paid for he does not tell us, and that is just what the public want to know. We defy the Controller to show where $50,000 has been actually expended on that building during that time. One of his items is $600,000, which he says was expended under authority of chapter 282, laws of 1870. This is the appropriation about which we have often made inquiries, but have never got any answer. The law referred to by the Controller authorized him to pay the money only on vouchers approved by the Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor. The Commissioners were not appointed till last December. Did the Controller pay out the money before that time? If he did, he violated the law. If he did not, then the whole amount of $965,000 has been expended on the new Court-house within the last eight months. What was it spent for? Where are the vouchers? The same law that appropriated the $600,000 (chapter 382, laws of 1870,) requires the vouchers to be "filed in the Controller's office." Will CONNOLLY produce them?

Icarus in the West.

There is in England a Society for the Encouragement of Flying, whose members look fondly forward to the time when everybody shall be as it were his own balloon, and man shall ride the clouds as easily as he now careers upon the waves. Every year this sanguine association publishes reports detailing the progress of their favorite science and making the most captivating predictions of its future development. These, however, appear to have but a remote prospect of fulfillment. Every scheme of aerial navigation, however ingenious and promising, has hitherto come to naught, and human skill seems inadequate to imitate that exquisite machinery which bears the swallow in his trackless flight, and which the Duke of ARGYLE describes with so much accuracy and ardor in the *Reign of Law*. The secret of DŒDALUS has perished with him. Even that wonderful San Francisco *Avitor*, which many supposed had solved the problem, disappoints, at the crisis the hope of its projectors. A like ignominious end befel that pretentious air-car which so long excited the curiosity of our citizens in the neighborhood of Houston and Mercer streets, where it was housed. The difficulties in the way of a practicable flying machine are indeed so enormous as to be almost insurmountable—at least with our present knowledge—and even the dream of a future conquest of the air is cherished only by the boldest speculator.

Of these, one of the most earnest, if not the most discreet, resides in Detroit. He fancied that he had mastered the situation with a pair of immense wings constructed of oiled silk and fastened behind his shoulders. They were to be worked by a downward movement of his arms, and so equipped he was ready to fly to the uttermost parts of the earth. Unhappily his zeal was greater than his knowledge, and the first public exhibition he gave of his new invention resulted in a lamentable fiasco. He had not even the satisfaction, like his prototype, ICARUS, of winning immortality by failure and giving his name to a sea. It would have been something to singe one's wings on the very edge of the sun, and have an ocean for mausoleum and monument. But the poor Detroit gentleman, with the first flap of his elaborate pinions, simply tumbled himself on his head in the dust he thought to spurn forever. Fortunately, whether from some secret distrust of his own success or a desire to add to the difficulty and *éclat* of his performance, he had begun his flight from the modest altitude of about six feet. He escaped with no severer punishment than a serious headache and a sufficient amount of ridicule from the spectators.

If this adventurous person is not already a corresponding member of the English society mentioned he ought to be made so at once. Failures are often more instructive than successes, and this individual has rendered a real service to the cause of aerial navigation by demonstrating anew the folly of attempting to fly with artificial wings. The most superficial study of the bird structure will show at once the impossibility of adapting to the human subject its means of locomotion. Even the bird, with all its enormous disproportion of muscular power to bulk, finds it no easy task to overcome the laws of gravity, and its first rising in the air is always, according to competent observers, an effort of prodigious violence. If man is ever to explore the "sad blue fields and folds of air" it must be by some propelling agency vastly more powerful and buoyant than himself.

New Edition of Olney's Geography.

The good people of Olney, Ill., six thousand or so in number, are under considerable exercise of mind anent the sudden shifting of all the land titles of the place, from their own names, into that of an adventurous lawyer, who now legally owns the entire realty of the town. A clerical error in the original deed of the land on which the city stands, was discovered by this sharp limb of the law, and the result, as *Micawber* would say, is misery. And all this, because the original patentee acted on a supposition in parcelling out the land, and his customers did the same in laying out the town. The land described in the patent is the corresponding section in township four south, instead of four north.

The discoverer of this rather serious error went to work with the clue he had obtained, and finally found his labor rewarded by an order from the General Land Officer notifying the local register that this particular spot was vacant on the record, and subject to entry under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. The register was ordered, however, not to allow any private entry of the land until it was regularly restored to the market after public notice for thirty days. This last proviso was intended for the protection of the present occupants who might embrace the opportunity to repurchase their slippery sites at a nominal price. The lawyer, however, was not to be foiled so easily; for a private Act of Congress, passed in 1860, issued scrip to one PORTERFIELD for the value of some 6,000 acres of land, which scrip was made receivable for any land surveyed, whether the land had been made subject to entry or not. Getting possession of this scrip, our legal friend tendered it for the Olney tract, and the land officer was compelled to receive it. Thus their happy homes were wrenched away from these honest citizens, as though by an earthquake or a land-slide.

It is only a few weeks since our country exchanges informed us that another Western adventurer had unearthed a long-forgotten lien upon certain property belonging to the Trinity Church estate, and that parties now in possession had compromised the claim by the payment of a million of dollars or more. This romance, albeit, it appeared in a full-dress suit of details, lacked that one essential, truth, and was soon exploded when brought to New-York for verification. None of the parties concerned appeared to "scare worth a cent," and then the matter dropped.

Another of these real estate *canards* not long ago, reported a defect in the title of some of the Rock Island Railroad Companies' lands in Iowa. The only foundation for the rumor was in an erroneous interpretation of a decision made by the Interior Superintendent respecting a few homestead entries in the localities mentioned. Its effect, however, for a time was to render the railroad Companies, colonists and customers very uneasy as to the value of their titles. The breeze has now blown over, and the unpleasantness which it occasioned has passed away.

These instances, more especially the one first mentioned, suggest the necessity of absolute accuracy in the descriptive portion of conveyances, and also indicate the existence of a class of prowlers, (who might aptly be termed land-pirates,) who make it their business to delve among musty records in search of errors in titles, whose discovery will give them a hold upon unfortunate occupants. The system of searching and conveyancing has been reduced almost to an exact science in the older States; but at the West the registry and entry of wild lands has, in many places, been so loosely conducted that such an experience as that of the citizens of Olney is scarcely likely to stand alone. But the discoverer of new worlds of this sort must not calculate upon receiving the honors of a COLUMBUS at the hands of those whose homes and hopes he disturbs.

MINOR TOPICS.

If ever an armed revolution takes place in Great Britain, it seems likely that it will commence in a public park. It is but a fortnight since English journals were recalling the anniversary of the great Hyde Park riots, when Mr. BEALES found himself the leader of a mixed army of artisans and roughs who had met to express their dissatisfaction with the Government then in power. Only the other day we had intelligence of another demand being likely to be made for a public demonstration of a political kind in Hyde Park. And now from Dublin we have the news that in defiance of the local authorities, a member of Parliament and two editors led an enthusiastic band of the friends of universal amnesty for political offenses into the Phenix Park, and there provoked a collision with the Police, which resulted in many broken heads, but no fatal consequences. It is a pity that His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, at present a guest in Dublin Castle, should not have witnessed this mêlée. It would have gratified his taste for exhibitions of a muscular kind, and, at the time, furnished him with some materials for reflection.

A meeting of the citizens of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, is called for to-night at the new hall of the East Side Association Eighty-sixth-street, corner Third-avenue. It is to take action in regard to the great frauds perpetrated on the people of this City, and the President of the Association by whom the meeting is called, promises that some new and important facts in regard to rapid transit and the Viaduct Railway shall also be placed before the meeting. We trust the attendance will be large, and that the question will be calmly and thoroughly discussed, with a view to initiating practical measures to put a stop to the frauds referred to. That is the business, and, just now, the very urgent business, of just such bodies as this "Citizens' Association."

The *Tribune* has taken special pains to represent the reorganization of the Republican party in this city as a "Custom-house" movement, and all who took part in it as Custom-house employes. The truth is, that those who were most anxious for a reorganization were that class of Republicans who neither hold nor wish to hold office, but who had become tired of seeing the Republican party of the city controlled by professional politicians and office-holders, and especially by men who were betraying it into the hands of the Democracy. A glance at the names on the roll of the new General Committee will show how groundless is the *Tribune's* charge that the reorganization was inspired from the Customs. For every member of the new Committee who holds any Federal office, there are at least four members of the Committee over which Mr. GREELEY presides who hold office under Tammany Hall.

Our Washington dispatches give some light upon the origin of the expedition to Corea, which has ended in hostilities. It was authorized by the State Department as long ago as April, 1870. Its object was simply to obtain a treaty with the Corean Government for the protection of American citizens shipwrecked on their coasts. The conduct of the negotiations was entrusted to Mr. LOW, our Minister to China, accompanied by Mr. SEWARD, our Consul-General at Shanghai, and he was instructed to confer with Admiral ROGERS at every stage, and to be prudent in his procedure. If he succeeded in the treaty regarding seamen, he was to use his judgment as to proposing a treaty opening Corean ports to commerce. It seems that the Coreans had been reported as having maltreated the shipwrecked crew of the American vessel *General Sherman*, but had previously treated kindly a crew, similarly situated, of an American vessel, the *Surprise*. The expedition was to take with it vessels enough to make "a show of force" and to maintain the dignity of the country. It is not yet shown what occasioned the unfortunate result of this peacefully-directed effort.

The constitutional objection to competitive examinations as an instrument of civil service reform is ably discussed in the current number of the *Nation*. The writer brushes aside as absurd the idea on which, almost exclusively, the objection rests, that a "competitive examination" means "a separate examination of all the applicants for each particular office, and the appointment to office of the single successful competitor." He then proceeds to show that competitive examinations to ascertain who are capable of performing the duties of certain groups and grades of offices, and the requirement that appointments shall be made from the persons thus indicated, are entirely within the constitutional powers of Congress. This is substantially the ground taken by the TIMES, and we shall be much mistaken if it do not prove to be the ground on which the Commissioners will be ultimately allowed to proceed.

"We did steal the money, and we used it to corrupt the State Legislature to get us the chance to steal more." This is the confession, in substance, of the Albany *Argus*, whose editors and proprietors are well known in the lobbies of the Legislature. The *Argus* is the State paper, and receives thousands of the tax-payers' money, and it may be accepted as authority on the disposition made of the stealings by Tammany. The confession is copied into the New-York *World*, and the language embodying it is italicized. It is exactly in harmony with the talk of these men among themselves, which might have been heard any day last Winter in the halls of the Legislature. We do not remember to have before seen it introduced into the columns of Democratic newspapers. We are glad it has found its way there. We hope decent Democrats will read it and realize what it means.

A very interesting experiment has been undertaken on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Mr. R. S. ELLIOTT, the accomplished and energetic industrial agent of that road, conceived the idea that he could add largely to the attractiveness and real value of the land belonging to it, if he could show that trees valuable for shade and timber could be grown on the dry plains through which the road largely runs, without artificial irrigation, and with no more care than farmers can well afford to give them. He selected three little farms of ten acres each, one of which was on the very western edge of Kansas and 3,300 feet above the sea, and went to work with only two laborers. He has succeeded in proving, so far, that black-walnut, white ash, elm, catalpa, ailantus, box-elder, and osage orange will grow thriftily planted in soil unmanured and turned up only six to eight inches by the plow. Ailantus also grows rapidly from the seed. Other varieties have failed; but many of them can, of course, easily be introduced by first providing windbreaks of the tougher trees. Mr. ELLIOTT'S achievement is certainly an important one. It settles the possibility of cultivating a vast portion of the country, to the settlement of which heretofore its treeless condition has been an insuperable obstacle.

The Controller's Statement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with many other tax-payers, I was consoling myself with the reflection that your exposure of the gross frauds on the part of the City officials would at least put a stop to them, and that the worst that could happen to us poor tax-payers would be to be saddled with the immense load of these prior stealings. But the statement of the debt of the City or county at the close of business July 31, 1871, just furnished by the Controller, dispels this happy illusion, and shows conclusively that down to the present day the same system of wholesale robbery is being carried on, and that the credit of the City is only sustained by a system of kiting which must soon bring its bonds and securities down to the limbo of fancy stocks.

The taxes of the City and County of New-York are, of course, intended to pay the expenses for the entire year, and are only sufficient for that purpose. Now, it appears from the Controller's statement just published, that down to the 30th of April, 1871, only four months, there had already been issued, in anticipation of the taxes for the present year,

City revenue bonds	$9,774,300
County revenue bonds	10,896,800
Total	$20,670,100

Between the 30th of April, 1870, and July 31, 1871, there had been issued the further amount of

City revenue bonds	$1,983,600
County revenue bonds	55,000
Total	$2,048,600

In addition to this, between the 30th of April, 1871, and the 31st of July, 1871, the Controller has issued of the consolidated stock of 1901,

City bonds	$4,100,000
County bonds	3,200,000
Total	$7,300,000

making a total of cash receipts from these sources alone, between July 1, 1871, and July 31, as follows:

From revenue bonds	$22,718,700
From consolidated stock	7,300,000
Total	$30,018,700

During all this time there has been redeemed but $79,156 of the City debt, which, with the interest of the entire debt, has been paid out of the $896,425 received by the sinking fund from other sources.

A glance at one item in the City account will throw an immense deal of light upon the manner in which the City finances are conducted, and will also show where a great deal of the thirty millions of dollars has gone.

Among the items of the City account are seven per cent. revenue bonds of 1871, payable in 1872, $4,952,500, and a similar item in the county account. The plain English of that is, a portion of the money borrowed in anticipation of the revenues of 1871 is to be paid out of the taxes of 1872.

Since the present administration of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL came into power, some three or four years ago, the heavy demands of the proprietors of the *Transcript*, the Americus Club, and the expenses of fitting up and improving their property, or armories and Court-rooms, &c., including palaces for themselves, and outfits for their families, a large portion of the bills for which have appeared in your columns under various disguises, have absorbed so much of the current receipts from taxes that a large deficiency has occurred which has been bridged over from year to year by the issue of revenue bonds payable the following year. This deficiency had finally increased to such an amount that it could no longer be carried along in that way, as the entire receipts of taxes for one year were not sufficient to pay the revenue bonds accruing from the previous year. It became necessary, therefore, for the Ring to anticipate the taxes for two years, and they procured the passage of a law fixing the taxes for two years in advance, but the vast amount of accumulated debt bonds issued during the past year made it difficult, if not impossible, to negotiate their revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of the taxes for two years, and the scheme was then inaugurated of a consolidated stock, payable in 1901, into which all outstanding revenue bonds might be funded, and if the Ring could manage to negotiate this loan in season to meet their maturing revenue bonds, the entire $20,000,000 which will be coming in in the Fall from the taxes will probably be appropriated by the Ring in the same manner as the last two years, taxes which had so unaccountably disappeared until unearthed by your investigation.

Of the $10,896,805 of county revenue bonds issued, payable Dec. 31, 1871, with seven per cent. interest, we are informed in a note to the report that "$6,312,000 were issued in payment of claims and debts against the County of New-York, audited under special laws, from the Spring of 1868 to the Summer of 1870. *They include them all.* These accounts have not increased since the early Autumn of 1870, then published, and cannot now be increased." It was from the proceeds of these $6,312,000 of revenue bonds that these old claims were originally paid in anticipation of the funding of the amount into the long stock provided for that purpose, but, as it appears from the report itself, that this funded stock to pay these very claims has already been issued, and is outstanding to the amount of $6,000,000, payable in 1884-8, at least $6,000,000 of this $6,312,000, should have been retired, but as the Ring had need of the money both stocks are left outstanding—but where are the $6,000,000 received from the sale of the accumulated debt bonds? The Controller has not seen fit to give us any information in regard to this item of $6,000,000, but he says that as the revenue bonds and bonds for the payment of taxes are not due until Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1871, the money raised by the sale of consolidated bonds, another item of $7,300,000 has been used for the current expenses of the City Government in anticipation of the collection of taxes, thus saving interest. But he has issued both revenue bonds and consols. He has already anticipated the taxes by the issue of revenue bonds to the amount of $22,718,700, and has also sold $7,300,000 of consolidated bonds, issued for the purpose of paying a portion of the City debt, which he has not paid and is still left outstanding. Here are two items amounting to $13,300,000, raised for the express purpose of paying portions of the City debt, but which have not been applied to the purpose, but both classes of obligations are left outstanding.

Neither of these items of $7,300,000 received from the consolidated debt or $6,000,000 received from the accumulated debt bonds issued to redeem the same amount of revenue bonds, from the proceeds of which these debts were originally paid, appear at all in the accounts of the sinking fund, but the entire amount has probably been applied by the Controller to the payment of the revenue bonds issued in 1870 and payable in 1871, the taxes for 1870 having been applied to the payment of the swindling bills and accounts already ventilated in your columns, or to the payment of other similar bills and accounts of the "Ring," which the investigation instigated by you may perhaps yet bring to light. As for the advances pretended to have been made by the City Treasury on various accounts for which bonds were to be issued amounting to $5,213,736.67, for which it is said the revenues of the sinking fund will provide a portion, without the necessity of placing the bonds upon the market, it is only necessary to say that if the affairs of the sinking fund were honestly conducted, the proceeds of these $7,300,000 consolidated bonds sold would be in its treasury, from which it could be drawn only upon the signature of *all* the Commissioners of the sinking fund, instead of being left on the hands of the Controller, to be applied by warrants, signed only by him and the Mayor, by way of advances upon swindling bills, and afterward covered up by the issue of bonds, and finally consigned to oblivion by being swallowed up in that consummation of all swindles, the six per cent. consolidated stock of 1901.

SENEX.

Where's the Remedy?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Supposing that all you charge against HALL, CONNOLLY & CO., are true, and that the figures you publish are veritable transcripts from the Controller's books, what guarantee can the intelligent public of this City have that the books of the Controller will be produced without alteration or emendation? Arguing that you have been correct in every particular—certainly you have not been contradicted—it seems perfectly rational that HALL and CONNOLLY are not going to suffer any document, or book, or page, that can throw the faintest suspicion of wrong-doing about them to escape from their hands. And is it not also reasonable to suppose that such documents, books, or pages of accounts will be doctored, and if not successfully, then destroyed, sooner than HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED, SWEENY, and the rest of that precious gang should be judged guilty? These parties are not going to criminate themselves, and in the desperate extremity in which they are now placed will stop at nothing to save themselves from the condemnation of an outraged public. No remedy can be had at the polls, for the simple reasons that the Police and the inspectors and canvassers are all subject to the same pressure of the Tammany screw, and will permit no opponent of this ignominious "Ring" to be elected. This I state from absolute knowledge of the workings in election districts.

What, then, can the great body of our right-minded citizens do? Where is the remedy to stop this wholesale robbery of our County and City Treasuries? Could not our wealthy merchants, who have to supply the blood for City leeches, impeach the Mayor, Controller, and their coadjutors in crime, for malfeasance in office, get out injunctions against them prohibiting them from the control of our City and County, until such time as their innocence shall have been established?

Another point, and I have done. It is a well-known fact that there are thousands, perhaps, who receive pay from the City and County Government, for some imaginary work—in another word, sinecures. Can you produce the pay-rolls, showing who do and who do not receive pay for work? I can name several for whom positions have been created, whose only work consists in drawing a fat salary, while some of these receive several salaries. Sinecures exist in the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, Controller's, County Clerk's and Sheriff's Offices, in our Courts, and in fact in every Department of the City and County Government where there is the least chance of tickling the pockets of politicians' friends. Aldermen get $4,000 a year. For what? City and County Departments are allowed contingencies. For what? Do publish these pay-rolls, and let us know how many Smiths and Joneses figure on its pages. Under what names do certain editors, certain Assemblymen, certain Senators, certain other citizens, draw salaries? Truly yours,

A DEMOCRAT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 31, 1871.

The Viaduct Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The leaders of the Tammany Ring, who, thanks to you, are now suffering peculiar odium because of the recent exposure of their villainy, are appealing to the public for investments of money in the above enterprise, announced to be under their management. I think that from the point of view of business prudence alone, no one should trust such men with a dollar of their property; while from the moral point of view, I think it would be such a crying insult to the cause of honesty, of good name and of principle, to give the indorsement to these men that such an act would imply, that I am led to seek 50,000 voices, through your journal, wherewith to utter my protest and my warning against it. One of the gravest reproaches upon modern society is the easy forgiveness often accorded to wealthy trespassers upon some minor moral law; but if detected swindlers are to be exalted to positions of honor and trust, society need never dare blush again. With the brazen impudence that thrives in best perfection in this City, as well as with the hypocrisy which we might expect from such men, they present themselves to the public as joined in the direction of this enterprise with many of our wealthiest and most trusted citizens; but for that reason should they succeed in their aims? Whether the prospects of the road be so certain as some think, or not, does any reasonable man doubt but that, when the public subscriptions are secured, these men will commit some act of such exceeding grossness—whether of dishonesty or of indecency—as will compel their respectable associates to resign from very self-respect? And where will the capital of the Viaduct Road go then?

The Astors, Stewarts and Duncans may be content with their present company or not: that is a matter which best concerns themselves. Undoubtedly their present action will detract from that dignity which the public now accord them, for, can a man touch pitch and not be defiled?

* * *

MORE FINANCIAL CONFESSIONS

A New Version of the City Debt.

A Sample of the Controller's Book-Keeping—The New Regime of the Monthly Statements Inaugurated.

Controller CONNOLLY has issued the following statement of the debt of the City and County of New-York, at the close of business, July 31, 1871, and the accompanying statement of payments for the month of July, 1871, on sundry specified appropriations:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1871.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor:

SIR—In response to your communication of 22d of July last, to-wit:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 22, 1871.

TO THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT:—In accordance with concluding paragraph of section thirty-one of the charter, please furnish me at your earliest convenience a statement up to the 31st inst. (but certainly before Aug. 2,) of the City and County debt, and also a statement of all payments upon appropriation and special accounts of both City and County during July, and also of the capital of the Sinking Fund as it exists July 31.

Please furnish a similar report to me hereafter at the end of each month.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

I have the honor to submit the annexed statements, which contain the information called for:

The debt of the City and County of New-York on the 31st of July, 1871, is herein shown to be as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

City—Payable from Sinking Fund	$21,905,116 50	
Payable from taxation	32,426,592 01—	$54,331,708 51
County—From taxation		24,791,350 00
Total		$79,123,058 51
Less amount of capital of the Sinking Fund		18,880,661 85
Net funded debt July 31, 1871		$60,242,396 66

TEMPORARY DEBT.

City—Representing advances from the Treasury for the various improvements of streets and boulevards, which are recoverable by assessments: Total	$11,824,500 00

Revenue bonds to be paid from the taxes for current year:

City	$11,757,900 00
County	10,951,800 00
Total	$22,709,700 00

The revenue bonds are payable as aforesaid from the taxes of the year 1871, and in anticipation of their payment, excepting $6,312,000, (special,) which are to be redeemed from the proceeds of the consolidated debt loan, as provided by chapter 322, Laws of 1871.

It will be noticed that there is an increase of the permanent debt of the County by the issue of consols to the amount of $3,200,000, without a reduction of the Revenue Bonds of 1871, and New-York County Bonds for "repayment of taxes" on account of the redemption of which the consols were issued. The bonds for repayment of taxes not maturing until Nov. 1, and the Revenue Bonds not until Dec. 1, the money borrowed has been used for the current expenses of the Government, in anticipation of the collection of taxes, instead of issuing additional Revenue Bonds, and also bonds for temporary loans for improvements of streets, &c., as has been usual, thus saving the interest which would have been incurred if the money had been borrowed on such bonds.

An issue of $4,100,000 is also shown of the consols of the City, which is to be applied toward the redemption of bonds of the City and for the payments authorized by the Consolidated Debt act.

In addition to the amounts before stated, under the authority of law, for purpose of providing for public improvements, such as parks, &c., now necessarily prosecuted, the following advances from the Treasury have been made, for which bonds will be issued, in obedience to the law in that respect:

ON CITY ACCOUNT.

For additional alterations of Aqueduct from Nine-third to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street	$571,501 72
On account of Croton Water fund for additional supply of Croton water	88,259 59
For City parks improvement	1,000,000 00
For Central Park improvement	150,000 00
For docks	250,000 00
For fire telegraph	250,000 00

MONEYS EXPENDED FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS, TO BE REPAID BY ASSESSMENTS.

On account of assessment fund representing payments for opening and widening streets and laying out public parks	$560,787 31
On account of street improvement fund, representing expenses for improving, regulating, grading, curbing, guttering, and flagging streets and building sewers	2,133,405 75
On account of work on Boulevard and roads and avenues under the direction of the Department of Public Parks	209,772 30
Total	$5,213,726 67

The revenues of the Sinking Fund will provide for a portion of these advances, without the necessity of placing the loans on the market.

ON COUNTY ACCOUNT.

For new Court-house, amount expended under authority of chapter 382, Laws of 1870	$600,000 00
Also under authority of chapter 583, Laws of 1871	200,000 00
Total	$800,000 00
And on other accounts	165,000 00
Total	$965,000 00

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Statement of the City Debt at the Close of Business, July 31, 1871.

TITLES OF STOCKS OR BONDS.	Amount Outstanding April 30, 1871 (as per Mayor's Message.)	Decrease to July 31, 1871	Increase to July 31, 1871.	Amount Outstanding July 31, 1871.
Funded Debt—Payable from the Sinking Fund. (Capital July 31, 1871, $18,880,661 85.)				
Water Stock of 1858	$2,600 00	......	......	$2,600 00
Water Stock of 1860	400 00	......	......	400 00
Water Stock of 1870	273,064 00	$73,156 00	......	199,908 00
Water Stock of 1875	2,163,600 00	......	......	2,163,600 00
Water Stock of 1879	267,000 00	......	......	267,000 00
Water Stock of 1880	2,147,000 00	......	......	2,147,000 00
Croton Water Stock of 1883	1,900,000 00	......	......	1,900,000 00
Croton Water Stock of 1890	1,000,000 00	......	......	1,000,000 00
New Croton Aqueduct Stock of 1884	250,000 00	......	......	250,000 00
Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock of 1900	246,000 00	......	......	246,000 00
Croton Reservoir Bonds of 1907–11	900,000 00	......	......	900,000 00
Croton Aqueduct Bonds of 1907–11	490,000 00	......	......	490,000 00
Central Park Fund Stock of 1887	3,066,071 00	......	......	3,066,071 00
Central Park Fund Stock of 1898	674,300 00	......	......	674,300 00
Central Park Additional Fund Stock of 1874	1,000,000 00	......	......	1,000,000 00
Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876	2,500,000 00	......	......	2,500,000 00
Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1887	2,083,200 00	......	......	2,083,200 00
Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1895	1,766,600 00	......	......	1,766,600 00
Building Loan Stock No. 3 of 1870	6,000 00	6,000 00	......	......
Building Loan Stock No. 4 of 1873	115,000 00	......	......	115,000 00
Real Estate Bonds of 1873	1,133,437 50	......	......	1,133,437 50
Totals	$21,984,272 50	$79,156 00	......	$21,905,116 50
Payable from Taxation.				
Public Education Stock of 1873	$154,000 00	......	......	$154,000 00
New-York City Five Per Cent. Stock for Docks and Slips of 1871-5	300,000 00	......	......	300,000 00
Dock Bonds of 1901	500,000 00	......	......	500,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1878	2,748,000 00	......	......	2,748,000 00
Market Stock of 1894 and 1897	296,000 00	......	......	296,000 00
City Cemetery Stock of 1888	75,000 00	......	......	75,000 00
City Improvement Stock of 1889	3,791,200 00	......	......	3,791,200 00
City Lunatic Asylum Stock of 1889	700,000 00	......	......	700,000 00
Fire Department Stock of 1899	521,952 87	......	......	521,952 87
Fire Telegraph Stock of 1884	400,000 00	......	......	400,000 00
Tax Relief Bonds of 1879	5,767,000 00	......	......	5,767,000 00
Croton Water-pipe Bonds of 1880	450,000 00	......	......	450,000 00
New-York Bridge Bonds of 1905	450,000 00	......	......	450,000 00
Accumulated Debt Bonds of 1884-88	6,500,000 00	......	......	*6,500,000 00
Street Improvement Bonds of 1888	606,939 14	......	......	606,839 14
Street Opening and Improvement Bonds of 1879-82	1,000,000 00	......	......	1,000,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, 1871-76	2,766,500 00	......	......	2,766,500 00
Ninth District Court-house Bonds of 1890	300,000 00	......	......	300,000 00
Croton Water-main Stock of 1900	400,000 00	......	$600,000 00	1,000,000 00
Consolidated Stock of 1901	......	......	4,100,000 00	4,100,000 00
Totals	$27,726,592 01	......	$4,700,000 00	$32,426,592 01
Temporary Debt—Payable from Assessments for Opening and Improving Streets, Avenues and Boulevards.				
Assessment Fund Bonds of 1872	$726,800 00	......	......	$726,800 00
Assessment Fund Bonds of 1874	1,100,000 00	......	......	1,100,000 00
Street Improvement Bonds of 1873	3,200,000 00	......	......	3,200,000 00
Street Improvement Bonds of 1874	901,000 00	......	......	901,000 00
Street Improvement Bonds of 1875	1,299,500 00	......	500 00	1,300,000 00
Street Improvement Bonds of 1876	900,000 00	......	......	900,000 00
Central Park Commission Improvement Bonds, 1872	1,325,000 00	......	......	1,325,000 00
Department of Parks Improvement Bonds of 1874	597,500 00	......	55,500 00	653,000 00
Department of Parks Improvement Bonds of 1875	864,700 00	......	18,000 00	882,700 00
Department of Parks Improvement Bonds of 1872	......	......	836,000 00	836,000 00
Totals	$10,914,509 00	......	$910,000 00	$11,824,500 00
REVENUE BONDS.†				
Seven per cent. bonds of 1871, payable in 1871	4,821,800 00	......	63,000 00	4,884,800 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1871, payable in 1871	......	......	1,400,000 00	1,400,000 00
Seven per cent. bonds of 1871, payable in 1872	4,952,500 00	......	520,600 00	5,473,100 00
Totals	$9,774,300 00	......	$1,983,600 00	$11,757,900 00

W. H. DIKEMAN, Stock Clerk.

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* This account is made up of claims and debts against the City of New-York, audited under special laws, from the Spring of 1868 to the Summer of 1870. It includes them all. This account has not been increased since the early autumn of 1870, then published, and cannot now be increased.

† These bonds are issued in anticipation of the taxes of the year to meet the current expenses of the government, as provided by law, and are redeemable from the taxes of 1871.

THE SINKING FUNDS.

1. *Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.*

Capital of this fund April 30, 1871, as per Mayor's Message		$18,215,741 48
Increase since to July 31, 1871		779,462 93
Total		$18,995,204 41
Payments—		
Redemption of stocks	$77,156 00	
Expenses, including value of buildings on Corporation property where leases have expired	35,386 56—	112,542 56
Capital July 31, 1871, per general ledger		$18,882,661 85
Less for amount of warrant for redemption of water stock paid, but not yet presented to Chamberlain		2,000 00
Available capital July 31, 1871		$18,880,661 85
Increase in capital since April 31, 1871		664,920 37

2. *Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on City Debt.*

Cash balance to credit of this fund April 30, 1871, as per Mayor's Message	$126,885 47
Receipts since to July 31, 1871	769,540 33
Total	$896,425 80
Payments—	
Interest on City stocks due May 1, 1871	153,402 10
Credit balance July 31, 1871	$743,023 70

H. P. BOSTWICK, General Book-keeper.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Statement of the County Debt at the Close of Business, July 31, 1871.

Titles of Stocks or Bonds.	Am'nt Outstanding April 30, 1871 (as per Mayor's Message.)	Increase to July 31, 1871.	Am'nt Outstanding July 31, 1871.
Six per cent. New-York County Court-house Stock, 1875-1884, $1,000,000 00	......	......	......
Six per cent. New-York County Court-house Stock, 1885-1892, $800,000 00	......	......	......
Six per cent. New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 2, 1877-1881, $800,000 00	......	......	......
Seven per cent. New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 3, 1884-1888, $600,000 00	$3,200,000 00	......	$3,200,000 00
Six per cent. Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds, 1873-1876	2,000,000 00	......	2,000,000 00
Six per cent. Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, 1883-1890	4,000,000 00	......	4,000,000 00
Six per cent. Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds, 1880-1881	946,700 00	......	946,700 00
Seven per cent. Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 3, 1895-1897	745,800 00	......	745,800 00
Seven per cent. Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2, 1891	376,600 00	......	376,600 00
Six per cent. Riot Damages Redemption Bonds, 1871-1879	1,000,000 00	......	1,000,000 00
Six per cent. Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, 1882	848,000 00	......	848,000 00
Seven per cent. New-York County Bonds for the Repayment of Taxes, 1871	499,550 00	......	449,550 00
Seven per cent. Assessment Fund Stock, 1871	768,000 00	......	768,000 00
Six per cent. Assessment Fund Stock, 1887	1,106,700 00	......	1,106,700 00
Seven per cent. Accumulated Debt Bonds, 1884-1888	*6,000,000 00	......	*6,000,000 00
Six per cent. New-York County Repairs to Building Stock, 1884-1888	100,000 00	......	100,000 00
Six per cent. Consolidated Stock of 1901	......	$3,200,000 00	3,200,000 00
Total	$21,591,350 00	$3,200,000 00	$24,791,350 00
REVENUE BONDS.			
County Revenue Bonds, (special,) payable Dec. 1, 1871, (seven per cent.)	6,312,000 00	......	*6,312,000 00
County Revenue Bonds of 1871, payable in 1871, (seven per cent.)	3,694,800 00	55,000 00	†3,749,800 00
County Revenue Bonds of 1871, payable in 1872, (seven per cent.)	890,000 00	......	†890,000 00
Total	$10,896,800 00	$55,000 00	$10,951,800 00

W. H. DIKEMAN, Stock and Bond Clerk.

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* These accounts are made up of claims and debts against the County of New-York, audited under special laws from the Spring of 1868 to the Summer of 1870. They include them all. These accounts have not increased since the early Autumn of 1870, then published, and cannot now be increased.

† These bonds are issued in anticipation of the taxes of the year to meet the current expenses of the County Government, and are redeemable from the taxes of 1871.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Payments for Month of July, 1871, on the Following Appropriations.

Advertising	$31,427 80
Aqueduct—Repairs and improvements	10,404 75
City contingencies	5,000 00
Contingencies—Controller's office	1,120 29
Contingencies—Mayor's office	292 00
Contingencies—Depart. of Public Works	355 00
Contingencies—Department of Buildings	52 00
Cleaning markets	2,192 00
Cleaning streets—Additional	30,000 00
Cleaning streets—Under contract	37,740 83
Central Park maintenance, &c.	30,000 00
Donations	1,757 53
Eighteenth Ward Market	90 00
Election expenses	100 80
Free floating-baths	1,004 00
Fire Department Fund	100,000 00
Foundling Hospital—Support of foundlings	5,708 86
Health fund	20,000 09
Interest on revenue bonds	70 96
Interest on Central Park Additional Fund Stock, 1874	14,975 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock, 1887	45,991 06
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock, 1898	9,116 25
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876	37,500 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1887	31,248 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1895	26,499 00
Interest on Floating Debt Fund Stock, 1878	41,220 00
Interest on New-York City Stocks for docks and slips	3,750 09
Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873	1,925 00
Lamps and gas	180,323 77
New stone bridge at Kingsbridge	208 00
Printing for departments	7,784 86
Public Charities and Correction	100,000 00
Police Fund	273,018 00
Police station-houses for rents	2,625 00
Public instruction	270,000 00
Rents	20,368 75
Roads and avenues—Department of Public Works	15,771 43
Removing night soil, offal and dead animals	4,850 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	23,208 08
Salaries—Mayor's office	3,999 93
Salaries—Department of Finance	19,701 81
Salaries—Law Department	6,283 31
Salaries—Department Public Works	28,104 06
Salaries—Department of Buildings	10,333 32
Salaries—Board of Assessors	2,833 31
Salaries—Board of Revision, &c.	249 99
Salaries—City Courts	45,861 70
Sewers—Repairing and cleaning	33,675 95
Stationery and blank-books	10,891 60
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	5,255 50
Taxes—Bureau for collection of—pay of clerks	1,285 00
Wells and pumps—repairing and cleaning	389 00
Total	$1,557,567 36
On Special and Trust Account.	
Assessment fund	$40,847 57
Additional alterations of aqueduct	117,354 91
Charges on arrears of taxes	1,427 47
Charges on arrears of assessment	1,136 82
Croton Water Works Extension—High Service, Carmansville	770 88
Croton Water Works Extension—Storage Reservoir	798 18
Consolidated Debt Fund—Pay of gas bills in arrear	212,566 85
City Parks Improvement Fund	300,000 00
Croton Water Fund	19,348 74
Croton Water Main Fund	245,626 44
Excise License Fund	1,358 31
Fire Department Fund—Account of Fire Alarm Telegraph	250,000 00
Interest on assessments	83 62
Ninth District Court-house Fund	24,461 15
Revenue bonds of 1871 redeemed	2,000 00
Road or Public Drive Boulevard Fund	100,000 00
Sixth-avenue Improvement Fund	50,000 00
Street Improvement Fund	519,294 65
Total	$1,887,075 59

W. A. HERRING, Auditor of Accounts.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Payments for the Month of July, 1871, on the following Appropriations.

Advertising	$5,729 11
Armories and drill-rooms	6,859 90
Contingencies—Tax Commissioner's office	228 00
Contingencies—Controller's office	650 00
Coroners' fees	291 66
Cleaning and supplies for county offices	3,572 32
Copying records in office Clerk Court of Common Pleas	266 00
Care and maintenance of Coles or Harlem Bridge	58 33
Macomb's Dam Bridge—care and maintenance of	58 33
Nursery and Child's Hospital—support of children	6,102 15
New-York State Lunatic Asylum—support of inmates from this county	166 86
Jury fees	2,280 00
Incumbrances in harbor—removal of	850 00
Repairing and preserving records, County Clerk's office	1,313 86
House of the Good Shepherd, as commanded by special statute	11,704 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Children—support of children as commanded by special statute	40,287 82
Support of prisoners in County Jail	370 83
Disbursements and fees of county officers and witnesses	19,815 60
Stationery and blank-books for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	3,017 00
Salaries—Legislative	4,441 56
Salaries—Executive	26,866 43
Salaries—Judiciary	60,626 57
Union Home and School for the Education of Children of Volunteers, as commanded by special statute	5,177 80
Total	$207,034 13
On Special Account.	
New County Court-house—Amount paid to credit of Commissioners on their requisition, under section 7, of chapter 583, Laws of 1871	$200,000 00

S. C. LYNES, Jr., County Auditor.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

THE VIADUCT RAILROAD.

In Strange Company—How it Appears to Boston Business Men.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Aug. 5.

The readers of the New-York papers cannot fail to have noticed, within the past few weeks, the very conspicuous advertisement of the New-York (Viaduct) Railway Company, inviting subscriptions and presenting the following very striking list of persons to be found associated together: Alexander T. Stewart, John Jacob Astor, William Butler Duncan, John Taylor Johnston, Levi P. Morton, William T. Blodgett, W. R. Travers, James F. D. Lanier, Richard B. Connolly, Wm. M. Tweed, A. Oakey Hall, Peter B. Sweeny, Richard O'Gorman, John J. Bradley, Henry Smith. These persons are directors of the Viaduct Railroad.

We can only say, that in this city the association of these names has been a matter of positive amazement, and certainly, with some persons here, has done much toward shaking their faith in the existence of mercantile honor in New-York. Either the New-York Press have presented to the country abominably false statements respecting some of the bearers of the above names, for which its conducters should be indicted and punished, or else some of the others in the above list, whose reputation for honor as well as wealth is unquestioned, have, to say the least, committed a grave error in allowing their names to be associated. If a tithe of the public accusations against TWEED, CONNOLLY, SWEENY, *et al.*, is true, then such men as W. B. DUNCAN, A. T. STEWART and J. J. ASTOR cannot afford to be thus publicly associated with them.

It is fresh in the minds of all, that during the copper and oil speculations, men of known integrity and wealth, in unguarded moments, both in this city and in New-York, permitted their names to be used as Presidents or directors of different companies, and that, in some cases, those names were prostituted to the most rascally schemes, by which innocent parties who trusted "that strange spell, a name," which had hitherto been the synonym of honor, were either completely ruined or severe sufferers.

The TIMES very truly says, that "if Messrs. Astor, Stewart, Duncan, Travers, Morton, Blodgett and Lanier were to ask their fellow-citizens for subscriptions, pledging themselves for the management of the enterprise, they would doubtless find a ready response;" and adds other comments, to the effect that if they come in company with those who are not entitled to confidence, they cannot hope for anything but suspicion and indignation.

GEN. SHERMAN.

His Response to the Serenade by His Old Soldiers in Syracuse.

Gen. SHERMAN, while visiting a friend in Syracuse, was serenaded by a number of soldiers who served under him during the war, and in response made the following address, which we quote from the Syracuse *Standard*:

MAJOR COOK AND GENTLEMEN: This is entirely unexpected to me; I had no anticipation of being welcomed in this manner by my old comrades. If I had I should have thought over some subjects upon which to address you; but I have not done so. I am told that you are mostly of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth; at all events you are soldiers who belonged to the Twentieth Corps, which I first encountered, as you all remember, at Wauhatchie, as we were hurrying forward to the assistance of the army at Chattanooga. I well remember how we pressed forward over the muddy roads to join the old army of the Tennessee—a rough, looking set, but all brave, hardy soldiers, always ready to fight when needed, and to cease fighting when it became clear the foe were vanquished. You and they became comrades together through the remainder of the war. You all know, just as well as I do, the history of that time—the history of the Atlanta campaign. At Raleigh I remember especially this brave regiment, and I have no doubt if you be the same old One Hundred and Forty-ninth, (you look to me a little too young for that,) but I cannot see your faces very plainly by the dim light—but I remember your regiment very well, as I do also Gens. SLOCUM and BARNUM; and I do believe were I to see you by daylight, I should recognize many familiar faces among you, and you certainly must remember me. I believe that I am very much as I was then—not much older, not much better, and not much worse. I have the same feeling that I then had that our country would soon have peace, prosperity, glory, and fame. Those blessings we now enjoy, and I believe you will have contributed in a great measure to that result. Every person who comes across the Atlantic, or from the uttermost parts of the earth, with whom I have conversed, speaks in praise of our country, and its history, and in praise of the strong men who have built up that history and made it enduring. All this stamps the history of our country as on the upward instead of the downward career, and I believe those who come after us will be equally strong, and great, and patriotic; so that our country is on the high road to greater prosperity—a prosperity unequaled by any nation in the civilized world. Here in New-York you have everything you rationally can desire—a finished country, almost; plenty of houses and good roads of all kinds; but if you are not perfectly satisfied here, you can go to a new country—the far West—where you can become large land-owners, and carry your fame with you, and receive the same hearty welcome, the same generous support, and the same fraternal grip that you gave to our old army of the Tennessee, as we marched along that muddy valley some eight or nine years ago.

I thank you for your welcome. My stay is short, and is entirely private. I came to see one of my children, and shall soon return to Washington to perform whatever duty may be assigned me. I want to travel quietly and without ostentation, and I am almost sorry that I have attracted your attention; but as you mean it in kindness, I cordially thank you.

A Western View of the Boasted Honesty and Independence of the Tribune.

From the Cleveland Leader, Aug. 5.

The New-York *Tribune* is a paper edited and controlled by HORACE GREELEY. The great peculiarities of the *Tribune* are its eternal advertising of the independence of its editor, its self-devotion to the cause of mankind, and publishing "what it knows about farming." It has built itself a reputation for political honesty, while that honesty is in reality founded only upon a greed for money. We have never felt any confidence in the sincerity of Mr. GREELEY, simply because his acts give the lie to his professions. Like some other editors we know of, he has a habit of carrying whisky on one shoulder and water on the other. The *Tribune*, in common with other corrupt newspapers in New-York City, has traded its influence on the Catholic and City finance questions, for an annual contract of $50,000 worth of Corporation advertisements! Why should a Democratic city government want to give a professed Republican paper such an enormous amount of advertisements—advertisements that yield almost a clear profit, unless it was because it wished to purchase its silence upon the wholesale system of buying the support of the Romish Church with money paid by Protestant taxpayers, and upon the subject of the gigantic stealings amounting to tens of millions by TWEED, CONNOLLY, HALL, and other Democratic leaders who control the City Government?

When the NEW-YORK TIMES came out with its great *exposé* of the gigantic robberies of the City Treasury, the *Tribune* sought to sneer at the TIMES in the following language:

"We have scrupulously refrained from the intemperate and indiscriminate style of attack which the TIMES has of late profusely indulged, because words thus used lose their force, and because we did not have proofs to warrant charges which, nevertheless, we have often believed to be true."

In this way the *Tribune* tried to stifle the efforts of the TIMES to make public the fact of the robbing going on in the New-York City Government. It copied the defenses set up by the New-York *Leader*, (Mayor HALL'S organ,) and tried to quiet the excitement by ignoring the statements of the TIMES, but when public indignation became thoroughly aroused, and the TIMES was dealing Titanic blows at the corrupt officials, proving its charges from day to day, and inviting the thieves to institute suit for libel, then, and not till the last moment, the *Tribune* concluded that it must join in denouncing the robbery, although by so doing it may lose its beloved $50,000 advertising contract. It found that it could not afford to remain silent and lose its influence.

The pitiful excuse of the *Tribune* that it could not prove the charges of extravagance and dishonesty against the Democratic City Government, is best met by the fact that it was a matter of notoriety that most of the members of the Ring a few years ago were penniless, comparatively, and now they are worth their millions. As an example, take the principal thief, WILLIAM M. TWEED, who, before the war, was a bankrupt chair-maker, and is now worth some $15,000,000. This, taken in connection with the fact that the new Court-house of New-York City has cost over $12,000,000, when it should not have cost over $1,500,000, and in addition to all this the fact that the debt of the City has increased from $34,407,047 to $84,541,186, or $50,000,000 in twenty-eight months, would show conclusively that there was something rotten in Denmark. Yet HORACE GREELEY, who controls a great daily paper, with unusual facilities for obtaining information in regard to the City finances, never raised his voice against the outrages committed by the Democracy of New-York City. Why? Because he loved a $50,000 Corporation advertising contract better than he loved principle.

ALMOST ANOTHER CARR'S ROCK.

Two Runaway Boys Place Obstructions on the Erie Railway Track—Narrow Escape of a Passenger-Train.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871.

By a fortunate combination of circumstances that which might have been a disaster more terrible than Carr's Rock or Mast Hope was prevented on the Erie Railway on Friday last. About nineteen miles west of Port Jervis the road runs along the edge of what are called Handsome Eddy Rocks. These are perpendicular and one hundred feet high. At their base flows the Delaware River. No. 4 express-train from New-York is due in Port Jervis at 7¼ A. M., but on Friday morning it was an hour or two behind time. Freight-train No. 33, going west, received instructions to proceed from this station, and pass the express-train at Shohola. This unusual circumstance probably saved many lives, for as the freight-train was approaching the Handsome Eddy rocks, the engineer discovered, fastened to one rail just ahead of his train, a "chair" (an iron block used so support and secure rails in laying tracks.) This was inverted, and alone was quite sufficient to throw a train from the track. Around the other rail a long connecting chain had been wound, forming another dangerous obstruction. The engineer at once saw the peril, but succeeded in getting control of the train, his locomotive "jumping" the obstacles, raising the forward trucks, but keeping on the track. The engineer says that a passenger-train coming along at its usual rate would certainly have been thrown from the track, and precipitated down the rocks; and in nine cases out of ten a locomotive would not have jumped the chair and chain as his had.

The obstructions were removed, and the freight-train passed on to Shohola, where the express-train was flagged and the conductor informed of the facts. He proceeded cautiously to the Rock, and while passing discovered two boys hiding behind some cars which stood there. Upon arriving at Port Jervis he informed Superintendent REDINGTON. An engine, with an officer on board, was immediately dispatched to Handsome Eddy, to secure the boys, strong suspicion existing that they had placed the obstruction in position. In the meantime the boys had got on a freight-train coming east, and were taken into custody at Port Jervis. The boys, on being examined separately, confessed the crime. On being taken to the spot where the obstacles had been placed, they pointed out how and where they had placed them on the rails, and showed where they had hidden to await the arrival of a train.

Yesterday morning the boys were given a hearing before Justice HOFFMAN, at Matamoras, Penn., the crime having been committed in that State. They admitted their guilt, but disclaimed any intention of doing injury. One of the boys, who gave his name as JOHN HARRINGTON, of No. 12 Bennett-avenue, Boston, Mass., said that he "wanted to see how high the engine would jump." The other boy wanted to see "how far it would knock the irons." This latter boy said his name was WILLIAM CARROLL, and that he lives in Derby, Conn. Both boys were runaways, having left home respectively on the 27th and 25th of July. They gave their ages as fourteen years. CARROLL said he had been staying at the Newsboy's Lodgings, in New-York, where he made the acquaintance of HARRINGTON, and the two left New-York together, stealing rides on the railroad. In default of bail they were committed to jail at Milford to await trial in September.

MOTT.

KENTUCKY.

The State Election Today—Names of the Candidates.

The citizens of Kentucky will today elect State officers, members of the Legislature, &c., and for the third time the negroes of the State will vote—nearly unanimously, it is admitted, for the Republican candidates. The vote of the State at the last general election—that for Treasurer in 1869—resulted as follows: Republican, 24,759; Democratic, 82,507; Democratic majority, 57,848. The aggregate vote for Congressmen in 1870, when the negroes voted, was 146,206, of which the Republicans had 57,261, and the Democrats 88,945; Democratic majority, 31,684. This year the Republicans have made an unusually vigorous canvass, under somewhat more favorable circumstances than usual, and it is hoped that their vote will be increased to 80,000 at least. The State House of Representatives chosen in 1869 consisted of 128 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

The rival tickets for State officers this year are the following:

Republican.	Democratic.
FOR GOVERNOR.	
John M. Harlan.	Preston H. Leslie.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
George M. Thomas.	John G. Carlisle.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
William Brown.	John Rodman.
FOR TREASURER.	
Speed S. Fry.	James W. Tate.
FOR AUDITOR.	
Wm. Krippenstaple.	D. Howard Smith.
FOR REGISTER LAND OFFICE.	
J. K. McClary.	J. Alex. Grant.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
Rev. Wm. M. Pratt.	H. A. M. Henderson.

The Force of Example.

A butcher in Bridgeport, Conn., has a little son three and a half years old, and recently presented him with a young goat. Whereupon the *Standard* tells a story to the following effect:

"The boy had been in the habit occasionally of accompanying his father to the slaughter, and witnessing the process of killing and dressing cattle for the market. The little fellow would frequently seize the animals by the horns in their last moments, and hold fast during the struggles. The other day he took advantage of his father's absence from the market to do a little butchering on his own account. Calling the goat, he slung it across his knee, and, seizing a huge knife, he drew it across the animal's throat, cutting a frightful gash, which nearly severed its head from the body. 'There,' said the young butcher, as he stepped back from the scene of blood, and looked on with the utmost complacency, 'now kick.' A few kicks, a gasp or two, and the goat lay dead at the feet of the blood-thirsty little wretch."

A Letter from Ex-Senator Yates.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Ex-Senator YATES to an Illinois paper for publication:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 2, 1871.

MESSRS. CHAPIN & GLOVER: In the Decatur *Magnet* of date July 11 last, an article appeared, charging me with improper intimacy with a lady, which article, together with unfriendly comments of your own and some other papers, you have published. The Decatur *Magnet* seems to have been mailed here to my wife, and your papers reached my family, as, of course, you knew they would, causing much sorrow and weeping. I shall not enter into the facts of the case, and it would be useless for me to admit or deny, as people will have their opinions in such cases anyhow. The article which you, and scarcely any other paper in Illinois, would publish, contains the following paragraph:

"It now remains to be seen if the Grand Jury will be as alert as we have been, and take cognizance of his notorious scandal, and suppress it with the strong arm of the law."

Treating the whole thing as one of the newspaper slurs with which I have become personally very familiar, and to which I have been indifferent, I at first paid no attention to it, but when I saw the poisoned arrow had reached my little home, I determined to go to the place where the imputed offense was committed, and where the Grand Jury, with which I was threatened, was in session. So on Monday, July 24, I left home and reached Decatur before the Grand Jury was in session, and told a few friends I courted investigation. I then went to my room, and did not go to the Court-house, nor did I see before, during or since the examination, one man of the whole twenty-four of the jury, nor did I request the examination of a single witness, except one, and the Grand Jury refused to examine him, because the testimony in behalf of the people utterly failed. The investigators of the prosecution, (as I presume can be shown,) pressed the case with fierce purpose—had a great many witnesses summoned, causing the investigation of the case to last several days, and the case resulted, as I understand, in the unanimous verdict of the jury, dismissing the case.

RICHARD YATES.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

Nominations for the Races of 1872—Formidable Array of Equine Competitors.

The following list comprises the nominations for the several stakes and racing events on the Saratoga Course in the year 1872. The nominations closed on the 15th ult., though a few additions may yet be made:

THE SARATOGA STAKES, 1872.

For two-year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; three-quarters of a mile.

1. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, out of Jenny Rose.
2. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Satirist, by Censor, out of Fanny Fern.
3. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Captain Garland, by Leamington, dam Genista.
4. Hunter & Travers' c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of May Bell.
5. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Saturn, by Planet, dam Jenny H.
6. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Girl of the Period, by Eclipse, out of Oliata.
7. Hunter & Travers' br. f. Megara, by Eclipse, dam Ulrica.
8. Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Quita, by Eclipse, dam Columbia.
9. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Loena, by Leamington, dam Pussy.
10. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Luna, by Asteroid, dam Glencliffe.
11. John O'Donnell's b. c. by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, out of Laura Webster.
12. John O'Donnell's gr. f. by Lightning, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow.
13. John A. Miller's ch. f. by Jack Malone, dam Woodbine, by Lexington.
14. John Coar's ch. f. by Planet, dam Katona.
15. John Coar's b. f. by Australian, dam imp. Zone, by The Cure.
16. August Belmont's ch. c. Count d'Orsay, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington.
17. August Belmont's ch. f. Electra, by Kentucky, dam Bernice.
18. August Belmont's b. f. Indiana, by Kentucky, dam Varina.
19. F. Morris' b. c. by Eclipse, out of Etiquette.
20. F. Morris' ch. c. by Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson.
21. F. Morris' b. c. by Eclipse, out of Vanity.
22. Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by Eclipse, dam Katie, by Two Bits.
23. D. Swigert's ch. c. Springbok, by Australian, dam Hester, by Lexington.
24. F. Bissick's ch. c. Somerset, by Concord, dam by imp. Glencoe.
25. J. S. Watson's ch. c. King Philip, by Eclipse, out of Jessie Dixon, (Narraganset's dam,) by Arlington.
26. J. S. Watson's b. c. by Jerome Edgar, dam Minnie Minor, by Lexington.
27. D. McDaniel & Co.'s imp. ch. c. Cross the Sea, by Eli, out of Beatrice.
28. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Cora Linn, by Lexington, dam Dolly Carter.
29. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield.
30. D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. by Blackbird, dam by Planet, grand dam by Fly by Night.
31. M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Moulsey, dam Delilah.
32. M. H. Sanford's ch. c. by Planet, dam Mildred.
33. M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, by Concord, dam Dolly Morgan, by Revenue.
34. M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, by Australian, dam Idlewild.
35. M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by Australian, dam Aerolite, (sister to Idlewild.)
36. R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, dam Edina, by Knight of St. George.
37. John Coffee's b. f. by Bacon, dam Maiden.
38. R. W. Cameron's ch. c. by Leamington, dam Rebecca.
39. R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Leamington or Hampton Court, dam Jerusalem.
40. R. W. Cameron's ch. f. by Leamington, dam Floride.
41. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. by Australian, dam Weatherwitch, (imp.,) by Weatherbit.
42. S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, by Concord, dam Maudina, by Australian.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES, 1872.

For two-year olds, $100 subscription, $50 forfeit, $1,000 added; one mile.

1. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, dam Jenny Rose.
2. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Satirist, by Censor, dam Fanny Fern.
3. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Captain Garland, by Leamington, dam Genista.
4. Hunter and Travers' c. Strachino, by Parmesan, dam May Bell.
5. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Saturn, by Planet, dam Jenny H.
6. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Girl of the Period, by Eclipse, dam Oliata.
7. Hunter & Travers' br. f. Megara, by Eclipse, dam Ulrica.
8. Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Quita, by Eclipse, dam Columbia.
9. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Loena, by Leamington, dam Pussy.
10. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Luna, by Asteroid, dam Glencliffe.
11. John O'Donnell's b. c. by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, out of Laura Webster.
12. John O'Donnell's gr. f. by Lightning, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow.
13. Jno. A. Miller's ch. f. by Jack Malone, dam Woodbine, by Lexington.
14. August Belmont's ch. f. Electra, by Kentucky, dam Bernice.
15. August Belmont's ch. c. Count d'Orsay, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington.
16. August Belmont's ch. c. Silk Stocking, by Kentucky, dam Fluke.
17. F. Morris' b. c. by Eclipse, out of Etiquette.
18. F. Morris' ch. c. by Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
19. F. Morris' b. c. by Eclipse, out of Vanity, by Revenue.
20. Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by Eclipse, dam Katie, by Two Bits.
21. Gov. Oden Bowie's ch. c. Calvert, by Baltimore, dam Chickamauga.
22. D. Swigert's ch. c. Springbok, by Australian, dam Hester, by Lexington.
23. Geo. Cadwallader's b. f. The Pet, by Vandal, dam Magnetta.
24. F. Bissick's ch. c. Somerset, by Concord, dam by Glencoe.
25. J. S. Watson's ch. c. King Philip, by Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon.
26. J. S. Watson's b. c. by Jerome Edgar, dam Minnie Minor, by Lexington.
27. D. McDaniel's imp. ch. c. Cross the Sea, by Ely, dam Beatrice.
28. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Lexington, dam Dolly Carter.
29. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield.
30. D. McDaniel's b. f. by Blackbird, dam by Planet, grand dam by Fly by Night.
31. M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, by Concord, dam Dolly Morgan, by Revenue.
32. M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, by Australian, dam Idlewild.
33. M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by Australian, dam Aerolite.
34. R. W. Walden's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet, dam Novice, by Glencoe.
35. John Coffee's b. f. by Beacon, dam Maiden.
36. John Coffee's gr. c. by Lightning, dam Jessamine Porter.
37. R. W. Cameron's ch. c. by Leamington, dam Rebecca.
38. R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Leamington, dam Eleanor.
39. Clarke & Grinstead's gr. c. by Lightning, dam Mishap, by Knight of St. George.
40. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. by Australian, dam Weatherwitch, (imp.,) by Weatherbit.

THE TRAVERS STAKES, 1871.

For three-year olds; one and three-quarters miles; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added by the Association, and $500 in plate by WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., President.

1. W. F. Stanhope's ch. c. O. P. B., by Australian, dam Ada Cheatham, by Lexington.
2. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, dam Jenny Rose.
3. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Satirist, by Censor, dam Fanny Fern.
4. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Captain Garland, by Leamington, dam Genista.
5. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, dam May Bell.
6. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Saturn, dam Jenny H., by Planet.
7. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Girl of the Period, by Eclipse, dam Oliata.
8. Hunter & Travers' br. f. Megara, by Eclipse, dam Ulrica.
9. Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Quita, by Eclipse, dam Columbia.
10. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Loena, by Leamington, dam Pussy.
11. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Luna, by Asteroid, dam Glencliffe.
12. John O'Donnell's b. c. by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, out of Laura Webster.
13. John O'Donnell's gr. f. by Lightning, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow.
14. John A. Miller's ch. f. by Jack Malone, dam Woodbine, by Lexington.
15. John M. Clay's b. c. Zebedee, by Star Davis, dam Zara, by Yorkshire.
16. John M. Clay's b. f. Slyboots, by Rivoli, dam Skedaddle, by Yorkshire.
17. Miles Kelly's gr. c. by Commodore, dam by Sovereign, out of Reel.
18. John Coar's ch. f. by Planet, dam Katona, by Voucher.
19. John Coar's b. f. by Australian, dam imp. Zone, by The Cure.
20. August Belmont's b. c. Oaklands, by Leamington, dam Babta.
21. August Belmont's ch. c. Silk Stocking, by Kentucky, dam Fluke.
22. August Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington.
23. August Belmont's ch. c. Periwinkle, by Kentucky, dam Fleur des Champs.
24. August Belmont's imp. b. c. by Bredalbane, dam Ellermire.
25. F. Morris' b. c. by Eclipse, dam Etiquette, by Mariner.
26. F. Morris' ch. c. by Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
27. Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by Eclipse, dam Katie, by Two Bits.
28. Gov. O. Bowie's ch. c. Cecil, by Baltimore, dam Sally Woodward, by Albion.
29. W. J. Bacon's ch. f. Doloroso, by Exchequer, dam Tribulation, by Jeff. Davis.
30. D. Swigert's b. c. Cariboo, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, by Glencoe.
31. D. Swigert's ch. c. Springbok, by Australian, dam Hester, by Lexington.
32. D. Swigert's ch. f. India, by Lexington, dam Miss Morgan, by Yorkshire.
33. Joe Allen's b. c. Savoy, by Asteroid, dam Miss Odom.
34. Thomas G. Bacon's ch. c. by Jack Malone, dam Sea Breeze.
35. Thomas G. Bacon's b. or br. f. by Vandal, dam Neutrality, by Revenue.
36. F. Bissick's ch. c. Somerset, by Concord, dam by imp. Glencoe.
37. J. J. O'Fallon's ch. c. Polkowski, by Pat Mulloy, dam Anna Travis, by Yorkshire.
38. J. J. O'Fallon's b. c. John Davis, by Pat Mulloy, dam by Epsilon.
39. J. S. Watson's ch. c. King Philip, by Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon, by Arlington.
40. J. S. Watson's b. c. by Jerome Edgar, dam Minnie Minor, by Lexington.
41. J. S. Watson's c. by Jerome Edgar, or Extra, dam Nannie Butler, by Lexington.
42. George W. Stewart's ch. f. by Planet, dam Volga, by Glencoe.
43. Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Woodsman, by Bourbon, dam Emma Johnson.
44. D. McDaniel's ch. c. Cross the Sea, by Ely, dam Beatrice.
45. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Lexington, dam Dolly Carter.
46. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield.
47. D. McDaniel's b. f. by Blackbird, dam by Planet, grand dam by Fly by Night.
48. K. W. Sears' br. f. Annie Hall, by Leamington, dam Echo, by Lexington.
49. H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by Albion.
50. M. H. Sanford's b. c. by King Lear, dam Dot.
51. M. H. Sanford's b. c. by King Lear, dam Goneril.
52. M. H. Sanford's ch. c. by Planet, dam Mildred.
53. M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, by Concord, dam Dolly Morgan, by Revenue.
54. M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, by Australian, dam Idlewild.
55. M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by Australian, dam Aerolite, (sister to Idlewild.)
56. J. C. Hare's b. c. by Asteroid, dam Edith, by Sovereign.
57. R. W. Walden's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet, dam Novice, by Glencoe.
58. T. G. Saunders' ch. c. by Hiawatha, dam Rapid Ann, by Jack Malone.
59. W. M. Conner's b. c. Ransom, by Asteroid, dam Banner, by Albion.
60. W. M. Conner's b. c. by Planet, dam Zephyr, by Lexington.
61. John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, by Lightning, dam La Victime.
62. John Coffee's gr. c. by Lightning, dam Jessamine Porter.
63. W. Cottrill's b. f. Sally Watson, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick.
64. R. W. Cameron's ch. c. by Leamington, dam Rebecca.
65. R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Leamington, dam Eleanor.
66. D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. by Blair Athol, dam Coimbra, by Kingston.
67. D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. by Marsyas, dam Marchioness, by Marquis.
68. Clarke & Grinstead's b. c. by imp. Australian, dam Cicily Jopson, (imp.,) by Weatherbit.
69. James A. Grinstead's ch. f. by imp. Australian, dam Lorette, by Sovereign.
70. James A. Grinstead's ch. f. Tarantella, by imp. Australian, dam Schottische, by imp. Albion.
71. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. by imp. Australian, dam imp. Weatherwitch, by Weatherbit.
72. Leonard W. Jerome's b. c. by Lexington, dam Kitty Clarke, by Glencoe.
73. P. S. Forbes' ch. c. Free Lance, by Kentucky, dam Parachute.
74. Thos. W. Doswell's ch. c. by Australian, dam Mazurka, by Lexington.
75. Isaac W. Pennock's ch. c. by Planet, dam Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel.
76. H. D. Bunch's ch. f. Nannie B., by Veto, dam Laura Williams, by Glencoe.
77. Buford & Visman's b. c. Count Bosco, by Endorser, dam Lida, (Enquirer's dam,) by Lexington.
78. S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, by Concord, dam Maudina, by Australian.
79. James W. Wasson's b. f. by Voucher, dam by Waterloo, out of Emily Jordan.

THE ALABAMA STAKES, 1873.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added; for fillies foaled in 1870; one mile and one-eighth; to be run at the annual meeting, 1873.

1. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Girl of the Period, by Eclipse, dam Oliata.
2. Hunter & Travers' br. f. Megara, by Eclipse, dam Ulrica.
3. Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Quita, by Eclipse, dam Columbia.
4. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Loena, by Leamington, dam Pussy.
5. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Luna, by Asteroid, dam Glencliffe.
6. John O'Donnell's gr. f. by Lightning, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow.
7. Miles Kelly's ch. f. Lady Hardaway, by Commodore, dam Union, by Union.
8. August Belmont's ch. f. Electra, by Kentucky, dam Bernice.
9. August Belmont's b. f. Medora, by Kentucky, dam Camilla.
10. August Belmont's b. f. Scarlet, by Kentucky, dam Maroon.
11. Gov. Oden Bowie's ch. f. Cachucha, by Eugene, dam Quickstep, by Australian.
12. Gov. Oden Bowie's gr. f. Irma, by Eugene, dam Parepa, by Whale.
13. W. J. Bacon's ch. f. Doloroso, by Exchequer, dam Tribulation, by Jeff. Davis.
14. D. Swigert's ch. f. India, by Lexington, dam Miss Morgan, by Yorkshire.
15. Thomas A. Lynch's gr. f. Lady Hope, by Eugene, dam Kate Sovereign, by Sovereign.
16. George Cadwallader's b. f. The Pet, by Vandal, dam Magnetta, by Mahomet.
17. B. G. Thomas' b. f. War Reel, by War Dance, dam Dixie.
18. J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Buchu, by Planet, dam Lavender.
19. Thomas G. Bacon's b. or br. f. by Vandal, dam Neutrality, by Revenue.
20. Thomas G. Bacon's b. f. by Barnwell, dam Lost Cause, by Revenue.
21. J. J. O'Fallon's b. f. Minnie Ward, by Pat Mulloy, dam Kate Ward.
22. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield.
23. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Lexington, dam Dolly Carter.
24. D. McDaniel's b. f. by Blackbird, dam by Planet, grand dam by Fly by Night.
25. K. W. Sears' br. f. Annie Hall, by Leamington, dam Echo, by Lexington.
26. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Tabitha, by Tipperary, dam Greek Slave, by Glencoe.
27. M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Moulsey, out of Delilah.
28. M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Bayleaf.
29. M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Planet, dam Alabama.
30. L. Lorillard's b. f. by Kentucky, dam Blue Ribbon.
31. R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, dam Edina, by Knight of St. George.
32. W. M. Conner's b. f. by Planet, dam Ultima, by Lexington.
33. John Coffee's b. f. by Bacon, dam Maiden.
34. W. Cottrill's b. f. Sally Watson, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick.
35. W. Cottrill's b. f. Sally Keller, by Daniel Boone, dam by Bill Cheatham.
36. R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Leamington or Hampton Court, dam Jerusalem.
37. R. W. Cameron's ch. f. by Leamington, dam Floride.
38. R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Leamington, dam Eleanor.
39. J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. (sister to Brennus) by Lightning, dam Brenna, by Knight of St. George.
40. Thos. W. Doswell's ch. f. Cara Lisa, by Censor, dam Fanny Washington.
41. Thos. W. Doswell's gr. f. by Australian, dam Eagless, by Glencoe.

THE KENNER STAKES, 1873.

For three-year olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; the Association to add $1,500; two miles. To be run at second meeting, 1873.

1. W. F. Stanhope's ch. c. O. P. B., by Australian, dam Ada Cheatham, by Lexington.
2. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, dam Jenny Rose.
3. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Satirist, by Censor, dam Fanny Fern.
4. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Captain Garland, by Leamington, dam Genista.
5. Hunter & Travers' c. Strachino, (imp.,) by Parmesan, dam May Bell.
6. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Saturn, by Planet, dam Jenny H.
7. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Girl of the Period, by Eclipse, dam Oliata.
8. Hunter & Travers' br. f. Megara, by Eclipse, dam Ulrica.
9. Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Quita, by Eclipse, dam Columbia.
10. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Loena, by Leamington, dam Pussy.
11. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Luna, by Asteroid, dam Glencliffe.
12. John O'Donnell's b. c. by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, out of Laura Webster.
13. John O'Donnell's gr. f. by Lightning, dam by Revenue, out of Minnow.
14. John A. Miller's ch. f. by Jack Malone, dam Woodbine, by Lexington.
15. John M. Clay's b. c. Zebedee, by Star Davis, dam Zara, by Yorkshire.
16. John M. Clay's b. f. Slyboots, by Rivoli, dam Skedaddle, by Yorkshire.
17. Miles Kelly's gr. c. by Commodore, dam by Sovereign, out of Reel.
18. August Belmont's imp. b. c. by Bredalbane, dam Ellermire.
19. August Belmont's b. c. Oaklands, by Leamington, dam Babta.
20. August Belmont's ch. c. Silk Stocking, by Kentucky, dam Fluke.
21. F. Morris' b. c. by Eclipse, out of Etiquette, by Mariner.
22. F. Morris' ch. c. by Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
23. Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by imp. Eclipse, dam Katie, by Two Bits.
24. Gov. Oden Bowie's ch. c. Cecil, by Baltimore, dam Sally Woodward, by Albion.
25. W. J. Bacon's ch. f. Doloroso, by Exchequer, dam Tribulation, by Jeff. Davis.
26. D. Swigert's b. c. Cariboo, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, by Glencoe.
27. D. Swigert's ch. c. Springbok, by Australian, dam Hester, by Lexington.
28. D. Swigert's ch. f. India, by Lexington, dam Miss Morgan, by Yorkshire.
29. J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, dam Mattie Gross.
30. Thos. G. Bacon's ch. c. by Jack Malone, dam Sea Breeze.
31. Thos. G. Bacon's b. or br. f. by Vandal, dam Neutrality, by Revenue.
32. F. Bissick's ch. c. Somerset, by Concord, dam by Glencoe.
33. J. J. O'Fallon's ch. c. Polkowski, by Pat Mulloy, dam Anna Travis, by Yorkshire.
34. J. J. O'Fallon's b. c. John Davis, by Pat Mulloy, dam by Epsilon.
35. J. S. Watson's ch. c. King Philip, by imp. Eclipse, out of Jessie Dixon, (Narraganset's dam,) by Arlington.
36. J. S. Watson's b. c. by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington.
37. J. S. Watson's ch. c. by Jerome Edgar or Extra, dam Nannie Butler, by Lexington.
38. G. W. Stewart's ch. f. by Planet, dam Volga, by Glencoe.
39. Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Woodsman, by Bourbon, dam Emma Johnson, by Union.
40. D. McDaniel's ch. c. Cross the Sea, by Ely, dam Beatrice.
41. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Lexington, dam Dolly Carter.
42. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield.
43. D. McDaniel's b. f. by Blackbird, dam by Planet, grand dam by Fly by Night.
44. M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, by Concord, dam Dolly Morgan, by Revenue.
45. M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, by Australian, dam Idlewild.
46. M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by Australian, dam Aerolite, sister to Idlewild.
47. J. C. Hare's b. c. by Asteroid, dam Edith, by Sovereign.
48. R. W. Walden's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet, dam Novice, by Glencoe.
49. Thos. G. Saunders' ch. c. by Hiawatha, dam Rapid Ann, by Jack Malone.
50. W. M. Conner's b. c. Ransom, by Asteroid, dam Banner, by Albion.
51. W. M. Conner's b. c. by Planet, dam Zephyr, by Lexington.
52. John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, by Lightning, dam La Victime.
53. John Coffee's gr. c. by Lightning, dam Jessamine Porter.
54. D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. by Blair Athol, dam Coimbra, by Kingston.
55. D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. by Marsyas, dam Marchioness, by Marquis.
56. Clarke & Grinstead's b. c. by imp. Australian, dam Cicily Jopson, (imp.,) by Weatherbit.
57. J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Tarantella, by imp. Australian, dam Schottische, by Albion.
58. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. by imp. Australian, dam imp. Weatherwitch, by Weatherbit.
59. Leonard W. Jerome's b. c. by Lexington, dam Kitty Clarke, by Glencoe.
60. F. S. Forbes' ch. c. Free Lance, by Kentucky, dam Parachute.
61. Thos. W. Doswell's ch. c. by Australian, dam Zephyr, by Lexington.
62. Thos. W. Doswell's ch. f. Cara Lisa, by Censor, dam Fanny Washington.
63. Thos. W. Doswell's gr. f. by Australian, dam Eagless, by Glencoe.
64. Isaac W. Pennock's ch. c. by Planet, dam Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel.
65. H. D. Bunch's ch. f. Nannie B., by Veto, dam Laura Williams, by Glencoe.
66. Buford & Visman's b. c. Count Bosco, by Endorser, dam Lida, (Enquirer's dam,) by Lexington.
67. S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, by Concord, dam Maudina, by Australian.

Should any additional entries be delayed in the mails they will be promptly published on arrival.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MESSRS. NICOL & DAVIDSON are now exhibiting at their show-rooms, No. 686 Broadway, the various rich and splendid services of silver-plated ware, cutlery, china and cut-glass ware, and chandeliers, &c., which they have just finished for the Metropolitan Hotel, shortly to be opened by Messrs. Tweed & Garfield. The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect this most magnificent furnishing, which excels what has been supplied to any hotel in this or any other country.—*Advertisement.*

Keep It in the House—That it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, diarrhœa, cholic, or any kindred affection, for which Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and necessary curative. Sold everywhere.

Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

We would Say to Every Mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP!

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by
JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Using, as well as Making and Selling an infringement upon my BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Be not deceived by the word "improvement." There is no improvement talked up that is not a direct imitation of my work put up in as cheap a manner as possible. My Alarm has had a practical experience of ten years and never failed. Where it has one objection, any "improvement" yet presented will have ten when put into active use.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all Diseases of the feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 19 Union-square.

Avoid Lead-Water Poison by Using the TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE. It is the best and cheapest water-pipe, where strength and durability are considered. Price 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Circular and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Address the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING CO., No. 213 Centre-st., N. Y. Also manufacturers of block tin pipe, lead pipe sheet lead, solder, &c. Orders promptly attended to.

MARRIED.

MINNS—SOWDON.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, at the Church of the Holy Savior, by Rev. Joseph Price, WILLIAM W. MINNS, to VIRGINIA SOWDON, both of New-York.

DIED.

EMBURY.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 4, AGNES ORMISTON, wife of Rev. Edmund Embury, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 7th inst., 2½ P. M., at the Church of the Holy Cross. Train of the New-Jersey Central leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12½ o'clock and returns at 5:32. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, to go to the church.

FORSTER.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, H. ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Forster, aged 49 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 308 West 55th-st.

GREEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, at 2:20 A. M., ANSON GREEN, aged 51 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 123 West 41st-st. His remains to be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery by 2½ P. M. train New-York and Harlem Railroad.

GOW.—On Friday, Aug. 4, 1871, Mrs. MARGARET D. GOW, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Kydd, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late place of residence, No. 380 West 35th-st., on Monday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEIB.—At Jersey City, on the 4th of August, MARGARET GEIB, widow of John Geib, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John L. Geib, and of her son-in-law, Alexander H. Wallis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 57 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

HOLT.—On Friday, the 4th inst., LYDIA CURTIS, wife of Philetus H. Holt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 259 Madison-av., on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

HENNIGAN.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Mrs. SARAH HENNIGAN, aged 68 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 12 Hamilton-terrace, Jersey-av., Jersey City, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, Aug. 7. The remains to be taken on Tuesday morning to Nyack for interment.

HULBERT.—In Cortland, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Aug. 5, LAFAYETTE HULBERT, of the firm of Wm. Hulbert & Brother, of this City, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services held at Cortland, and his remains will be taken from his brother's residence, No. 41 West 37th-st., to Green-Wood, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

McJILTON.—On Friday evening, Aug. 4, FANNIE, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. N. McJilton.

PEREGO.—Aug. 5, JOHN W. PEREGO, of the firm of Wm. G. Lyon & Co., New-Orleans, aged 49 years.

Relatives, friends and members of the National Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend his funeral on Monday, at 3 P. M., from the Fleet-street M. E. Church, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

RANDELL.—"Little MINNIE RANDELL." Suddenly Saturday, Aug. 5, MINNIE, only daughter of James and Lydia Randell, aged 3 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M., at house of Mr. J. H. Campbell, Norwalk, Conn.

TREVOR.—At Yonkers, on Friday evening, Aug. 4, SARAH, relict of the late John B. Trevor, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, J. B. Trevor, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Warburton-avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting for the 9½ train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia.

WYCKOFF.—In Harlem, Aug. 5, 1871, AMOS D. WYCKOFF, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Congregational Church, in Bloomfield, Conn., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2½ P. M.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

WEBSTER.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his brother, Andrew, JAMES H. WEBSTER, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F. A. M., and of Copestone Chapter No. 203, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 526 West 37th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—Important meeting MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock, East Side Hall, 86th-st., corner 3d-av. The great frauds on City Treasury and questions of rapid transit will be considered.

JOHN FOLEY, President.
THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE.—ESSAYS ON THE causes which interfere with marriage. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Twentieth Assembly District will hold a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock, at Dingledine's, No. 1,000 3d-av.

JAMES JACKSON, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Association of this district will meet on MONDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, at No. 107 East 28th-st., when the Standing Committees will be announced.

A. P. MAN, President.
O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A crying evil—peach peddlers.

A Virginia paper last week reported hail-drifts four feet deep.

Chicago is to have a free medical library for the use of its physicians.

A Troy policeman carelessly shot a little boy while attempting to kill a dog.

Republicans of Snyder County, Pennsylvania, urge Hon. JOHN B. PACKER for Governor.

A wealthy citizen of Springfield, Mass., is accused of turning his aged mother out of doors last week.

The late Hon. PETER B. PORTER, of Niagara Falls, left $5,000 to the library fund of Hamilton College.

A man up in Portsmouth, N. H., named his two children EBENEZER and FLORA, and always spoke of them as "Eb" and "Flo."

Judge CHESTER I. REED, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, has resigned. Inadequate salary again.

CALEB CUSHING has been retained by the Boston banks as their counsel in the suit to contest the legality of the tax on dividends between Aug. 1 and Jan. 1.

The rural portions of Rhode Island complain that Providence has too much power in their Legislature. It is a complaint never made in any other State in the Union.

They have actually arrested a hackman out in Bloomington, Ill., merely for seizing a lady passenger at one of the depots and dragging her to his hack.

There is a little two-line paragraph in the South Bend (Ind.) *Register* of last week, which reads: "A great many emigrant wagons are pointing eastward. All do not find things lovely in the West."

The Brattle-street Church has taken the place of Schollay's Building in the affectionate rememberance of the Boston newspapers. If possible, it affords groundwork for even a greater number of items daily, than did that.

The Illinois Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Congressman-at-large will be held in Springfield on Wednesday, Sept. 20, and the Democratic Convention in the same city on Wednesday, Oct. 4.

An enterprising clerk in Chicago stole and secreted $4,500 worth of his employer's goods, then resigned his position and went to Nebraska with his plunder and started in business for himself. He has been arrested.

The Springfield, (Mass.) *Republican* speaks of "an old man named WEBSTER, a relative of the great DANIEL, and himself at one time the proprietor of a leading hotel in New-York City." Shall we infer from this that the great DANIEL "himself" once kept a hotel in this City?

Rev. Dr. J. L. M. CURRY, of Richmond College, Virginia, has declined the Presidency of Mercer University, Georgia, to which he was recently elected. He has previously declined the same office in Georgetown College, Kentucky, and the University of Alabama.

A New-Orleans paper says that Mrs. GAINES' reply to the suit of CALEB CUSHING, to obtain $50,000 from her for services rendered as her attorney-at-law, is to the effect that he has collected rents upon her property, more in amount than he is entitled to. She claims the balance.

A girl in Syracuse, only fourteen years old, committed suicide by taking poison last week. The cause is unknown, as she always appeared cheerful, happy and contented, and even on the evening when she took the fatal potion, nothing singular in her appearance was observed.

In a recent interview Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER said: "It is not laws we want; there are plenty of laws, good enough, too. Administrative ability to enforce law is the great want of the age—in this country especially. Everybody talks of law—law. If they would only insist on the enforcement of law, the Government would stand on a firmer basis, and 'questions' would settle themselves."

A Virginia man, who thinks "times change," writes to the Richmond *Dispatch* thus: "When a boy, I hated HORACE GREELEY, the originator of Abolitionism, &c. When the war closed, his manly advocacy of amnesty, his going security for JEFF. DAVIS, and his many good words and works for the South, caused me to name my hound puppy 'Greeley.' Today I would not be unwilling to see him in GRANT'S chair."

Col. JOHN M. CONNELL, of Ohio, has declined an invitation from the Democratic State Committee, extended to him by Senator THURMAN, its President, to take the stump during the present campaign, because he believes that the new departure has put the party in a false position, and that there was a blunder or something worse in the nomination for Governor. These things, he says, have sickened the hearts of the honest, quiet, thinking voters of the party to an extent not yet fully recognized by the leaders.

A suit was brought in the Superior Court, in Baltimore, on Friday, by HENRY W. ROGERS, against Mrs. ELLEN G. WHARTON, for the recovery of the sum of $4,698 83, being the amount due upon a four months' promissory note for $5,700, dated March 14, 1871, upon which the payment of $1,000, with interest, was made on the 10th of July, the day of Mrs. WHARTON'S arrest. The signature of Mrs. WHARTON appears in a bold but rather nervous hand.

A telegram from Halifax on Friday last reports that immense quantities of mackerel have stuck in along the coast in that neighborhood, and that there were neither barrels nor salt enough to be had to cure all that are caught. The market price at Halifax is now ten cents per dozen, and per barrel it has gone down to $6. This will cause a heavy loss to the merchants who have not sold the fish purchased at the old high prices.

Chief of Police SAVAGE, of Boston, invited the proprietors of all the noted gambling-houses in the city to call at his office, a few days ago. When they assembled he told them that he doubted the expediency of breaking into their establishments and seizing and destroying property; that he wanted to treat them fairly, and that he requested them to close their places and give up the business. Finally, he assured them that he would use all means at his command to aid them in the accomplishment of an object so much to be desired. It is asserted that on the following evening there was not a gambling-house open in the city.

Encouraging accounts of the crops in Connecticut are given by the Hartford *Post*. It says: "Hay will be quite equal to the average, and of better than average quality. Rye is uncommonly heavy, and much of it has lodged, and has to be reaped by hand. Corn is growing wonderfully—the result of the warm weather and frequent showers. The same is true of oats, tobacco and potatoes. Of the latter crop, there is every promise of an uncommon yield. Fruit will not be abundant this year. The worms continue their attacks on the orchards, and the future of fruit-growing in this State is made quite uncertain. There is a great yield of all sorts of vegetables."

The editor of a newspaper in Richmond, Va., received on Thursday last a polite note from a lady of respectability in that city, signed by her full name, announcing that she would at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day proceed to take her own life by the most available means, and respectfully soliciting the pleasure of a reporter's company to witness the ceremony. Punctually at the appointed hour, the reporter and several other invited guests presented themselves at the residence designated, but owing to the interference of friends, or some other circumstances, the attempt was indefinitely postponed. But the purpose of the writer came very near being carried out. Of course the lady is deranged.

Mrs. S. E. SORD, who lately resided in Tennessee, but has removed to Mississippi, has sent to an editor there a small present, with a letter in which she says: "I send you a piece of venison of my own and my little son's killing. Think of a single woman and a small boy killing a buck six years old and weighing 158 pounds, net. We had no arms save a small pistol belonging to Dr. WILLIAMS, of Forest. Buck came within four feet of where son stood. Son shot him, and there followed a lively chase, buck after my son. I ran with a fence rail, and seeing buck fall placed it on his neck and held it there, and dispatched him. The killing was near the Col. Cheatham place, (three and a half miles from Forest,) and my husband, Col. H. A. SORD, was not present. We were greatly excited, including buck, but I think you will find the venison good."

After complimenting Gen. BUTLER on the frankness with which he expresses his sentiments, the Boston *Commonwealth* says: "The friends of Dr. LORING claim they will have five hundred votes for him on the first ballot. Mr. JEWELL finds little encouragement to remain in the field. No one in this section believes Mr. WASHBURN really desires a nomination, as it would ruin all chances for Mr. DAWES for years to come, who now, certainly, has a better prospect of being Governor, some time, than any man in the State. We hear it confidently stated that the opponents of Messrs. BUTLER and LORING will yet be brought to unite on either Mr. RICE or Mr. DAWES—in the latter case without his consent, of course. We may go further and fare worse than to take Mr. RICE, who would make a Governor of whom Massachusetts would be proud."

Some additional information respecting the result of Dr. BRECK's suit for damages against the Connecticut River Railroad is given by the Springfield *Republican*, which says that the jury, which was out all night, stood most of the time four for $5,000, five for $25,000, one for nothing, and two vacillating. They finally compromised on $10,000, which verdict was reported on the re-assembling of the court. This seems to satisfy both parties—Dr. BRECK, because it gives him handsome payment for his injuries, and vindicates him from the aspersion of shamming; and the road, because that acknowledges its liability for damages, and now says it expected a heavier verdict against it, and would have been willing to settle for what the Doctor gets. No exceptions were taken by either party, there is no claim of excessive damages, and so the case cannot be tried again. The expenses of the trial on each side were from $3,000 to $5,000.

Mr. HENDRICKS' "war record" is mercilessly shown up by the Indianapolis *Journal*, which makes a standing offer to pay $1,000 for any speech in which during the war he favored the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. Nobody has come forward yet to claim the amount, and the *Journal* apparently is not at all surprised, as it says unreservedly that Mr. HENDRICKS was opposed to the prosecution of the war, and did all in his power, without taking up arms, to prevent the suppression of the rebellion: that he assailed every act of the Government with intense bitterness; denounced every war measure as unconstitutional; did more than any man in Indiana to prevent volunteering; and exerted by far the most treasonable and vicious influence of any man in the State. It continues: "VOORHEES was more outspoken against the war itself, but HENDRICKS, with more cunning, directed his assaults against all the measures and means necessary to carry on the war. He more than any other made the draft a necessity in Indiana, and then furiously denounced it as unconstitutional. He had the confidence of the conspirators throughout the war, and is now the favorite of the Sons of Liberty for the Presidency. That he kept out of their lodges may be inferred from his customary prudence, but he was their inspiration, their hope, their idol. He is now attempting to commit the great fraud upon the country of running as a War Democrat, when in truth he was the most dangerous and deadly enemy the Government had in all the North-west.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the week ending Saturday, Aug. 5, the only really noticeable sale of City property effected was that made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., on Monday, July 31, on which day three lots fronting on Central Park, on Fifty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, with three lots in the rear fronting on Fifty-eighth-street, were sold together, in one plot, for $143,090, a low figure, and one which would indicate a depreciation in values, in this class of property, which has been regarded as among the most valuable of any on the Island. The total sales of City realty for the past six business days, at the Exchange, have amounted to $202,140, as against the sum of $156,600 for the week previous, ending with Saturday, July 29. The aggregate is a good one for the season of the year. All the sales made were 30, made under Court orders. In the matter of suburban auctions, two have occurred worthy of note, namely, at East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, where fifty-one villa plots were sold by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO. for $25,000, and on Thursday, Aug. 3, at Ingleside, Long Island, near Jamaica, when JOHNSON & MILLER disposed of property belonging to the Wood estate, to the value of about $40,000. In private transactions the market has been dull and quiet.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week the auctions thus far announced are in number few, and with one or two exceptions of no special importance. At the Exchange business will be light, as only two sales are noticed to take place, as follows: Tuesday, Aug. 8, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell, by order of executors, a two-story frame house, street, Astoria, Long Island, near Main-street, with lot, the latter 25x60, located on Greenock; while on Thursday, Aug. 10, MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of HENRY STANTON, Esq., referee, will dispose of a plot of land, 40x75, with the building thereon, situated on the west side of Washington-street, thirty-five feet north of Clarkson-street, a valuable property.

In country auctions, the most important advertised is that for Thursday, Aug. 10, on which day A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. will offer for sale the valuable property at Long Branch belonging to H. T. HELMBOLD, embracing sixteen stores and dwellings, the large hotel known as the "Clarendon," and seventeen acres of choice land adjoining the Continental Hotel and railway station, fronting on the beach drive and ocean, all suitable for hotel and business purposes, or for the erection of private cottage residences. The property will be sold in one parcel, or the stores and dwelling lots will be disposed of separately, as may be determined on the day of sale. To frequenters of the Branch, the real estate offered is too well known to need a more extended reference, while to others not so well informed in regard to it, it need only be stated that it is among the most desirable of any to be obtained at this fashionable watering-place. Sale on the ground at 2 P. M. On Thursday, also, JOHNSON & MILLER will continue the sale of villa plots at Ingleside, Long Island, disposing of the property belonging to the Wood estate, about fifty acres in all, remaining unsold from the auction of Thursday last. The notices given last week of this real estate and its advantages renders a further detailed description unnecessary, while the success attending the first sale proves conclusively that it possesses superior merit. The above are all the sales of interest to take place, although it may be mentioned that the property known as the "Arlington House," at Long Branch, formerly the "Atlantic," a large hotel, with about nine acres of land, will be disposed of at a Sheriff's sale, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 9, by virtue of a decree by the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey. For the remainder of the present month it is hardly probable that a large amount of business in real estate will be transacted, for not only are investors absent from the City, but the auctioneers as a rule avail themselves of the dull season to take their annual vacation.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the first-class four-story Dorchester stone-front house, No. 566 Madison-av., between 54th and 55th-sts. Finished entirely in hard wood; house 25x55. Price, $56,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or at No. 565 Madison-av of J. C. SARES.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 76 6th-av.; $1,200 per annum; no liquor.

Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $400 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $5 to $15; also, work-shop, $5.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—WARD & OGDEN are now arranging their Fall list of dwellings to let, and would request all parties who contemplate renting their premises for the Winter, or longer, to leave with them a full description of the same, in order to obtain responsible and respectable tenants, an extensive list of which they keep at their office.

N. B.—No brokerage charged, unless a satisfactory tenant is obtained. Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-sq.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON EAST 47TH-ST., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story house, full size; also, several first-class houses in desirable locations, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st.; possession immediately. Apply to PARIS G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

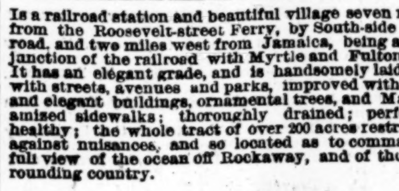
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island,

NEW
YORK
C.H.
Brooklyn
South Side R.R.
L.I.R.R.
Richmond Hill
Jamaica
Myrtle Ave.
Fulton Ave.

Is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elegant grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and Macadamised sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway, and of the surrounding country.



COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to ferry at South Seventh-st., 30 minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $50. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or R. R. HAZARD, JR., Real Estate Broker, No. 110 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 251 ACRES, beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 22 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Wesbray, Thos. B. Gifford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE.

FREE EXCURSION, FINE MUSIC, &c.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

AFTER A BRILLIANT SALE

of about 100 acres of the magnificent estate of Sarah R. Wood, late wife of

Col. A. M. WOOD,

the Executors, owing to the lateness of the hour and the large area of land to be walked over, directed their auctioneers,

JOHNSON & MILLER,

to adjourn the sale until

THURSDAY, Aug. 10,

at 1 o'clock, on the premises,

INGLESIDE, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND,

when the remaining and best portion of the property, embracing about eighty acres, will positively and absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price.

THE BEST FARM and GARDEN LAND on LONG ISLAND will be sold at the adjourned sale, together with ONE GOOD HOUSE AND NUMEROUS OUT-BUILDINGS.

Many of the plots are admirably situated for villa sites, having views, &c.

FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN, stopping at Jamaica for passengers, and leaving New-York, via James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAFULLA'S BAND. SPLENDID COLLATION on arrival, under full charge of Wm. H. Weeks, Esq., caterer.

Free tickets at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., and No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.—THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M., on the premises, ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, (by order of Mr. H. T. Helmbold,) of choice and valuable property at LONG BRANCH, N. J., comprising sixteen stores and dwellings, well let; the large and commodious hotel favorably known as "The Clarendon," and seventeen acres of choice land adjoining the "Continental Hotel" and station, and fronting on the railroad, Beach Drive and the ocean, suitable for hotels, cottages and business purposes. This property is among the most desirable and valuable at the Branch, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder either in one parcel or the stores and building lots sold separately or together, as may be determined on day of sale, each purchaser having privilege of sea front. Terms, ten per cent. cash on day of sale; $35,000 within thirty days, and the remainder may remain on bond and mortgage. If sold separately, one-third cash, balance on mortgage for two years. For maps and particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., Or to H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Sylvan Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises, WALTER LOCKWOOD.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles. Tiling. Marble Counters. Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 233 W est 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

MACHINERY.

FACTORY TO LEASE.—ENGINE FIFTY-horse power; water front. Inquire on the premises of J. W. WINANTS, corner of Washington and South 8th sts., Jersey City, from 10 to 11 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 429, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) August 7, at 12 o'clock, within their store: 4,000 Boxes fresh Menton Lemons, ex steam-ship *Stowell*.

The Lemons may be examined on Pier No. 12 East River.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—THIS DAY, MONday, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 1 North William-st., large stock of fine cloths and cassimeres, consisting of fine French and English cassimeres, beaver cloths, coatings, linens, brown Holland trimmings, silks, Silesias, ready-made suits, cutting and store counters, iron shutters, office desk, stove, &c.

JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1871.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David B. McNeil.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Josiah Sutherland, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Also, to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Samuel Jones and James C. Spencer;

A Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

A Register, in the place of Michael Connolly;

Two Inspectors of Election for each Election District, in the place of the present Inspectors of Election;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers, is directed to Chapter 712, of the Laws of 1871, herewith printed, as to the supply of ballot-boxes, form of ballots, and manner of canvassing votes, to wit:

CHAPTER 712.

AN ACT in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, and Members of Assembly.

Passed April 25, 1871; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At each annual or special election at which a Representative in Congress, Senator or Member of Assembly is hereafter to be elected, the inspectors in the several election districts in this State shall provide and keep a separate box in which all ballots for Representatives in Congress, to be indorsed "Congress," shall be deposited; also, a separate box in which all ballots for Senator, to be indorsed "Senate," shall be deposited; and also a separate box in which all ballots for Member of Assembly, to be indorsed "Assembly," shall be deposited, and the ballots deposited in said several boxes shall be estimated and canvassed in the order named above, respectively, and immediately following the estimate and canvass of the ballots indorsed "State."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

You are, without delay, to deliver a copy of the above notice to the Board of Supervisors and to each Supervisor in your county; and also to cause a copy of said notice to be published in such public newspapers printed in your county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County of New-York, once in each week, until the election.

Vide Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
August 1, 1871.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

☞ Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless especially authorized so to do. See Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The partnership heretofore existing between MILLER, LUTHER & CO., at No. 181 Washington-st. and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE J. MILLER retiring. L. M. LUTHER assuming all debts and liabilities of the late concern.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

GEORGE J. MILLER,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
GEORGE F. BOWNE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of L. M. LUTHER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of importers and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, &c., at No. 181 Washington and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
GEORGE F. BOWNE,
CHAUNCEY L. ARMSTRONG.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, for the purpose of carrying on the Real Estate and Auction business, at No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH,
HUGH N. CAMP.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,

STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 15 Merchants' Exchange,
Philadelphia.

Mr. WM. W. AUDENRIED has this day been admitted a member of our firm.

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.

AUG. 4, 1871.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL F. STORMS and GEORGE E. BORELAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, Samuel F. Storms and George E. Boreland, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1871.

MORITZ MAHLER, Assignee,
jy24-law3wM* No. 91 Prince-st., New-York City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO IS FAmiliar with keeping railroad accounts, and is able to give unexceptionable references as to character. Address Locomotive Station F., New-York City.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, AND LADY'S maid to wait on a lady. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS,

CORD EDGE AND GROS GRAIN,

ALL CHOICE COLORS AND WIDTHS. Also,

BLACKS,

AT INVITING PRICES.

EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DAYTON,

No. 361 Broadway.

S. A. GOLDSTEIN,

Importer and Jobber of
HOSIERY, DRY GOODS AND GOVERNMENT CLOTHING,
No. 212 Sansome-st., San Francisco.
No. 64 Reade-st., New-York.

I. GOLDSTEIN & SON.—The above copartnership is this day dissolved, NOT by mutual consent, as no consultation was held, and in proof of which my name is not affixed to the published notice of dissolution. The business will be continued by the undersigned, at the same stand, where he hopes for a continuation of favors, &c.

All parties indebted to the said firm are notified to pay none but the undersigned, and no agent representing said firm, as they will be responsible for the same to S. A. GOLDSTEIN, No. 212 Sansome-st.

JULY 5, 1871.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.

THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 27, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1871.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.

CAPITAL........................$200,000
SURPLUS........................180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President. JOHN S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th prox.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF
NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
8TH MONTH, 1ST, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per share, free of tax, was this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 7th instant. Transfer-books closed till that date.

DAVID J. BLAUVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day declared a dividend of Two Cents per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand to stockholders of this date.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared payable on TUESDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 16th day of August, 1871.

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

STRAW GOODS.—PARTIES WITH CAPItal to start a case house in New-York, can hear of an experienced and competent man East, with nice shop in running order, to manufacture straw goods, (either men's and boys' or ladies',) by addressing, with real name, STRAW GOODS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for three days, stating place for interview.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.

LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

$6 A LINE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT IN 780 weekly newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of its kind in the world. Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will open at NO. 38 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young ladies. French, language of the school.

Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars at SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

G. LESPINASSE, No 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.

English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES

At Sing Sing, N. Y.,

will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR twelve boys only—reopens, Sept. 9. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,

Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A few boarding pupils will be received.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children,
NO. 38 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

Will open a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 13.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

EARNEST TEACHING.

Common sense management.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Reopens Sept. 14.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.

Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.

The best always. Send for a circular.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOM for LADIES, reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Call on or address Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, who have resided for the past ten years in Paris, speaking and writing French purely, desire engagements either in private families or in an institution of learning, as professors of English literature, French and music. The young lady is a pupil of Monsieur Marmontel, of the French Conservatory of Music. The highest references given both in Paris and in New-York. Address Mme. S., Box No. 3,383 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY competent lady teacher wishes a position to teach the higher English branches in a high school or female seminary. Address J. H. R., Box No. 111 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL of an academy or high school, by a graduate of Harvard University, who can furnish first-class references as to experience, education and character. Please address Post-office Box No. 4,316, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly suited with capable well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry, by two good, capable, willing girls; one as good cook or cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and not afraid of work; will go separate or together, and have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-recommended Protestant young woman as excellent nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can bring it up on the bottle; would go as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; thorough seamstress and dressmaker; operates; dress hair neatly; experienced nurse; speaks French and German fluently; country or City; best testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS

In City or country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic.

J. W. CARPENTER,

NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable; an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds; pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing; can flute and do up fine muslins, &c. in the best manner; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid and laundress, or for washing; can flute and do up fine muslins in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; operates, &c.; very kind and obliging to children, &c.; or chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting; all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES and hotels, in City or country, can be suited with first-class help of all nationalities immediately, at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; first-class City references. Call at No. 99 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at her home, or for private families; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD girl for general house-work and as laundress. Apply at present place of employment, No. 236 East 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

SERVANTS.

Protestant and Catholic girls of all nations for country or City at ODELL'S office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, willing man, as useful man, on a gentleman's or farmer's place; understands the care of horses, milking, farming and plain gardening, and not afraid of work; has good references; is strictly temperate and industrious. Apply or address USEFUL MAN, No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as coachman and plain gardener, or useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; good City references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERman men—one is a married man, who understands landscape gardening—to take charge of a big place in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 40 Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN with good recommendations, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands care of horses; good recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener or farmer by a young German; would make himself generally useful; good, careful driver; good horseman; sober and steady; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and useful man on a gentleman's place; good recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; has good reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, (married,) lately landed, a situation as coachman or useful man, where he can have a house or rooms. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style. Address W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 5	Dacian......Wed., Aug. 9
Anglia......Sat., Aug. 12	Assyria......Wed., Aug. 16
Australia......Sat., Aug. 19	Alexandria......Wed., Aug. 23
Brittania......Sat., Aug. 26	Iowa......Wed., Aug. 30

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE..........DAURE......Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN......Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE......Saturday, Sept. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

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No. 58 Broadway.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin..........$130, gold.	Cabin..........$100, gold.
Second cabin..........80, gold.	Second cabin..........80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin..........150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin..........$80, gold. | Steerage..........$34, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	80	To London..........	35
To Paris..........	90	To Paris..........	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——...Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Aug. 30.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...Sept. 6.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Sept. 13.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 12.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Aug. 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Aug. 24
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

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THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY DO.
NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY N. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY.
Also,
200,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT.,
For sale by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES First Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, for sale by WM. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 123 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
July 28, 1871.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY August 14, 1871.
ASHBEL GREEN, President.

FOR SALE—LONG BRANCH AND SEA- Shore Railroad First Mortgage Coupon Bonds, interest and principal guaranteed by the United Companies of New-Jersey, for sale by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

WATER LOAN

OF THE

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST
IN GOLD,
AT
FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,
AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS
BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD
on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870..........	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property..........	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan..........	$5,481,662 00
Total value..........	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876..........	$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07.	
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for..........	600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $283,478 34.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.	
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for..........	300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $ 5,000.	
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to..........	1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn..........$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand.......... 325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say....	235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor, AMOS W. SNOW, NELSON W. ALDRICH, STEPHEN WATERMAN, WILLIAM BINNEY,	Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

DES MOINES VALLEY 8s.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS and MINNESOTA 7s.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND 7s.
MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s.
NEW-YORK MIDLAND 7s.
And other railroad bonds.
CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $60,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.

The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, M. McCORMICK,	Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY,
WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds
MOBILE & MONTGOMERY
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Indorsed by State of Alabama.
PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than **$375.000**
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....**$16.000.000**
Price 90 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
OF
MICHIGAN.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, secured by mortgage made to Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., H. V. Poor and J. M. Edmunds, are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland, No. 35 William-st., New-York, on the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, to agree upon such measures as may be proper to secure a foreclosure of this mortgage, and to secure the proper application of the securities in the hands of the Trustees to the payment of the interest in arrears.
CHARLES L. FROST,
Committee on Behalf of Bondholders.

FIRST MORTGAGE
AND
EQUIPMENT
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.
For sale by A. L. HATCH,
Financial Agent of the Company,
No. 22 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WARE RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
DUE 1890.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Interest payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. Issue of bonds limited to $15,000 per mile of completed Road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to William Hyde, Esq., President Ware National Bank, and Hon. William Mixter, of Boston, Trustees, and covering every description of property the Company now own or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

Fifteen and a half miles of the Road already completed and in operation, and earning a revenue over and above operating expenses and interest on its proportion of the bonds.

The line is a valley line, with fourteen stations, reaching every available manufacturing point from Palmer to Winchendon, a distance of forty-eight and a half miles, connecting with the Boston and Albany and New-London Northern Railroad at Palmer; with the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad (Tunnel line) at Baldwinsville, and with the Cheshire and Monadnock Railroad at Winchendon, with over 300 miles of northern and north-eastern connections.

THESE BONDS HAVE AN ADDITIONAL SECURITY FROM THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHICH PROHIBIT THE ISSUE OF RAILROAD BONDS BEYOND AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK ACTUALLY PAID IN.

The total issue of bonds..........	$750,000
The total issue of stock..........	1,000,000

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds have been purchased by capitalists along the line. After thorough investigation, we recommend these bonds to investors as both safe and profitable.

Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

We are now offering these bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

MAY & KING,
NO. 1 NEW-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON RR.
FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in 1890, at Bank of America, New-York.

Only Ten Thousand Dollars per mile.
LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE COST.
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We offer the balance of this loan (only $300,000) at 90 and accrued interest, and have NO HESITATION in recommending the bonds as good BEYOND QUESTION.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 18, 1871.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
ADRAIN ISELIN,	ALEXR. M. AGNEW,
EDW. BURCKHARDT,	R. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WM. F. CARY, JR.,	JOHN D. BREZ,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	RICH. M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	E. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
JOSIAH H. BURTON,	ALEXR. N. GUNN,
JAQUES GUEDIN,	WILLIAM MERTENS.
HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, Vice-President.
J. R. SMITH, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

STATE OF ARKANSAS
SEVEN PER CENT. LEVEE BONDS,

Issued for building and repairing public levees of this State.

Interest provided by special tax.

We have for sale a limited amount of above bonds, and can safely recommend them as a profitable investment.

STATE, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL BONDS bought and sold on commission.
ALBERT HACHFIELD & CO.,
No. 24 Pine-st.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.—Illinois registered 10 per cent. bonds, Missouri County 10 per cent. bonds, Missouri School 10 per cent. bonds, Kansas School 10 per cent. bonds; also other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City. For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

REMOVAL.

HUGH B. JACKSON
HAS REMOVED
TO HIS NEW STORE,
NO. 189 5TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.
Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TROTTER FOR SALE.—A VERY STYLish dark brown horse, 14¾ hands high; sound, kind and free driver; can trot in 2:45; also, road wagon. Apply at private stable, No. 155 East 35th-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, PAIR OF handsome dappled gray horses, medium size, sound, kind and young; harness and elegant Park phaeton. Inquire at STERRY FRY'S, No. 4 East 28th-st.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—IS eight years old, 48 inches high, sound and kind; can be used by a child six years old; will sell only to private party. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

AN EXCELLENT LOT ON MICHIGAN Av., Chicago, Ill., to exchange for a single horse or a pair of horses and carriage. Address No. 130 East 21st-st., or call after 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FINE HORSE, COAL-CART and harness. Inquire at No. 444 West 27th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MARE, EIGHT YEARS OLD, 16¼ hands high; will pull forty hundred any place. Inquire at No. 150 Rivington-st., until sold.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, excellent table, with the comforts of a social and refined home; hall room for gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at No. 36 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms, with or without board, at low prices; reference.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent, $2 per week. Call at No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 238 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house and board; rates reasonable; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HUDSON, nearly opposite Catskill on the Hudson River, and in sight of the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts; entire second floor, five rooms, with modern conveniences; ready 17th of August; no other boarders. For particulars, address P. O. Box No. 25, Hudson, N. Y. New-York City references given if required.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINary, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus.
S. F. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

$75 TO $80 PER MONTH.—A WIDOWer desires a home in a strictly-private family, where he can have board; private sitting-room adjoining bed-room; no extras; unexceptionable references required and furnished; no objections to young people; church family preferred; location must be between Broadway and 4th-av., 14th and 45th sts.; write particulars stating how family is composed, &c.; none having other boarders or lodgers need apply. Address Z. Z. Z., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—8:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 130th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d....3:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 3d.....3:00 A. M.	Thursday, 3d......3:30 P. M.
Friday, 4th......3:00 A. M.	Friday, 4th.......4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 5th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 7th.......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 7th......1:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th......8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th.....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th. 9:00 A. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d. 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d. 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 3d. 4:30 P. M.	Thursday, 3d...... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 4th...... 7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 6th..... 8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 5th...... 5:30 P. M.
Monday, 7th..... 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 6th...... 6:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 8th.... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th...... 12:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE leaves daily, foot of Franklin-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40. SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, same landings, Christopher-st., 2:20; Franklin-st., 2:35; Pier No. 4, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 5 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 31 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—From Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) connecting at above places MONDAY MORNING with express-trains for the North-west. Through tickets issued.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 46 North River, foot Spring-st., at 3 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sunday excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,030 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

The manager respectfully announces
THE REOPENING OF THIS THEATRE
for the regular Fall and Winter season,
ON MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 14,
commencing with
the brilliant young artist,
LOTTA,
who will appear
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
in Mr. Jno. Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY.
Box-Sheet open on MONDAY, Aug. 7, and during the week, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S,
LAST NIGHTS OF
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THIS GREAT SUCCESS
MUST BE WITHDRAWN
in consequence of the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS THEATRE
of Miss
LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY,
MONDAY, AUG. 14.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last five nights of OLIVER DOUD BYRON as "JOE FERRIS," in the sensational drama of ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
SATURDAY afternoon and evening, Aug. 12, Benefit of J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer, when EDWIN ADAMS, EMMA HOWSON, PAULINE MARKHAM, and numerous other volunteers will appear.
MONDAY, Aug. 21, J. K. EMMET as "FRITZ."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
AND FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF
JOHNNY ALLEN,
The popular comedian and Dutch character actor, who will appear every evening during the week in
SCHNEIDER,
OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
LAST SCHNEIDER MATINEE
SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS. Production of Robertson's comedy in three acts, entitled
DAVID GARRICK.
Also, the favorite drama, in one act, of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE DAILY AT 2 P. M.
THE JOHN L. HALL BURLESQUE TROUPE
IN "ALADDIN" and "MY TURN NEXT."

APOLLO HALL—28TH-ST. and BROADWAY.
MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock,
GREAT EXHIBITION OF
PARIS IN FLAMES.
RUINS OF PARIS AND SUBURBS.
THE PARIS COMMUNE IN NEW-YORK.
Portraits, life-size, of the leaders of the Commune, Hostages, members of the Versailles Government.
The most perfect new double stereopticon.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Tickets at the hall, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO THE
PEOPLE'S COLLEGE GROUNDS,
ALTURAS,
THURSDAY, Aug. 10, 1871,
On the occasion of
The dedication of
THE SAMARITAN HOME.
THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE
Will install officers, and expects all Temperance and Church organizations in the vicinity to attend.
Nosher's Band of Music
In attendance, and a pleasant, social time anticipated.
Last boat leaves ferry foot of Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare—Round trip, 50 cents.
Refreshments at the Pavilion.
All proceeds go to the Samaritan Home.
For tickets apply to
J. D. GRAHAM, Secretary,
No. 7 Warren-st., (Room No. 3.)

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:30 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
5:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—9:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mutual Benefit Savings Bank,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.

INTEREST at the rate of six per cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (four per cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

One dollar will commence an account.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD HOGAN, }
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.
NOTICE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of August.

N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st.

WILLIAM MILES,
President.
J. S. SLOAN,
Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,936 14.

THE SABBATH.

How the Day was Spent by Various Classes of People.

The Corruption of the City Government and the Westfield Disaster Considered in the Pulpit—Sunday Pleasure Parties—Crime in the Metropolis.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Official Corruption in High Places—The Duty of the Christian Church—Discourse by Rev. Wm. H. Boole.

The Methodist Episcopal Chapel, in East Fiftieth-street, was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening by a congregation that listened with deep attention to an eloquent discourse by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, on "The duty of the Christian Church of this City in view of present official corruption in high places." The reverend gentleman took for his text the second verse of the twenty-ninth chapter of Proverbs:

"When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn."

He spoke substantially as follows: The present condition of affairs in this City, furnishes a practical illustration of the force of this proverb. My desire is to speak my honest and profound convictions as to the duty of the Christian citizens in the present emergency, and to do this, I shall necessarily speak of 'Governments, their origin and design, and show the relations of religious men to the responsibilities of a valuable citizenship, such as ours. It is highly probable we have reached a crisis in our history as a City. The question to be determined is whether a small gang of corrupt men, whose average intellect, social status and moral character are not fairly up to the average respectability of the community, shall be allowed to govern this City, or whether the worthy, responsible citizens shall break the yoke so long endured, and make this City a praise in men's mouths instead of a stench. A high-toned daily paper of this City,—the NEW-YORK TIMES—one of the few influential leaders of public opinion, startles us with alarming statements of fraud laid against the highest officials of the City. We are told that somewhere about $10,000,000 have been stolen by the heads of the City Government. The reputation of the paper is involved in the truth of the statements, and I am sure there is sense enough in that firm not to permit such statements to go forth if they had not solid basis for their assertions. The statements have not been answered, and no attempt has been made at denial. What we want to know is, Can an answer be given to the accusations? They are either true or false. We have nothing to say to motives in this case. Any man who held in his hands the evidences brought out by the TIMES was bound in duty to show them to the public, and I praise those who did it. Added to this, we have seen the City Government unable and unwilling to defend itself against a faction and a religious mob. They laid down the sceptre of authority at the feet of a riotous mob, refusing to sustain honorable men in a lawful position. The reverend gentleman next alluded to the nurseries of crime in the City which were, he said, fostered by the Police force. The Sabbath Prohibitory law was rendered a dead letter owing to the Ring, as it was called, having got the Police under their control. In this condition of affairs, (continued the speaker,) when the City has become a stench in men's nostrils, does not duty urge the citizens, members of the Christian Church and all other good men to some decided and effectual course of action? Has your religion nothing to do with these politics? Has not God laid upon us a duty and responsibility in human affairs? Human Governments are of God; not the men who hold the office—the power is not in the man, but in the office. While a man fills an office let us see that he uses it righteously. Rulers have a double account to give, one to their constituents and the other to God. If the Lord has ordained temporal government for the good of men, the Christian should appreciate the power of office, and where places of trust are to be filled by his voice, vote and influence it becomes his sacred duty to exercise that prerogative, and to exercise it religiously and in the fear of God. I do not know whether the present condition of affairs and the fatal consequences of the late attempt at riot, may not have come on us in part judgment for the inexcusable neglect of good men in the performance of this duty. The true design of human government is to secure in the most practical way the greatest good of all citizens. Rulers should be honorable men, holding themselves in strict accountability to their own conscience and to their sovereigns, the people, for the full and faithful performance of their duties, and ruler-makers should hold themselves accountable for the exercise of their powers in electing men to office. A citizenship such as we possess is the most highly important trust, except a man's personal, eternal salvation. Let the righteous and the good exert all their right and power to secure to the people righteous rulers, that the people may rejoice and not mourn. The officials of the City Government do not seem to be the servants of the people; the books and accounts are closed in the people's face, all examination being refused, and the wealth that corrupt practice has brought these officials is used by them to trample in the dust those that raised them to power. The voice and influence of good men are not heard and felt here because good men enough do not speak out. Let us for instruction look on the sad picture of our City Government. Four or five men, whose average honesty was never above par, dispose of $10,000,000 of the county funds in an illegal way. They could not find dates enough to run in the amounts without adding in Sundays. Distrust has been created, the honor of the City stained, and we don't know how deep the frauds extend, or how far we have been betrayed. Who can tell whether there has not been an over issue of County and City stocks, which at a future time may leak out. The City was startled by those revelations, but the thing which startled me was to see that the people were startled. So far as these revelations go I see nothing to be startled at. Your rulers are no worse to-day than when you put them in office years ago,—and as nothing which could be done by the power of hell would startle me, I was not at all startled at the revelations. The reverend gentleman next condemned religious bodies for seeking favors of those men, and alluded to the enormous sums voted away to support one exclusive religious body, that body obtaining political preferment and power by fraud and brute force, and at the expense of honor and equal rights. The speaker next pointed out the composition of the City government, showing that every department is headed by, or under the control of an Irish Catholic, with the exception of the Mayor's office, and a Roman Catholic in the Mayor's office would in his opinion, be better than the present occupant. He read a list of Irish Catholics in high positions. What, asked the speaker, is the duty of Christian citizens? It is, first, take a religious view of your political rights, and exercise them in the fear of God; second, deny all political party lines, and join with other good men, of whatever name, in the effort to elevate to office men whose stainless characters have stood years above reproach. Go to the ballot-box, let no interest keep you away; and although truth is often in a minority, a persistent effort in the right will ultimately be successful. Third, manifest a proper and active interest in these things. If your enemies are active, you must be active; if they are consolidated, you must become consolidated, too. It must be done, or I know not what the consequence may be. Show your interest by prayer for rulers and people, and finally I exhort you to the performance of those duties. It will not be by spasmodic action, but by persistent efforts, that this corruption can be abolished. It is time to awake out of sleep. For a long time our City has been a hot-bed of vice and official corruption, while the truly good have slept and the enemy sowed his tares. Ignore party lines; uphold any men, honest and honorable, who would take the place of those corrupt men, if, indeed, any one can be found who would be willing to take it.

LESSONS OF THE DISASTER.

God's Mercy in Suffering—A Sermon by Rev. Charles F. Lee.

The *Westfield* disaster was the theme of Rev. CHARLES F. LEE'S discourse, yesterday morning, at the Fifth Universalist Church in East Fourteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. His text was found in Jeremiah, thirty-first chapter, fifteenth verse: "A voice was heard in Rahmah; lamentation and bitter weeping; Rachel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children because they were not." Many a century has passed, said he, since these words fell from the lips of the prophet, and yet how applicable are they to our City today. It seems as though we can hear the solemn words of the text, uttered anew by the man of God. The City, like Rachel, mourns for her children, and refuses to be comforted. It is seldom that I feel at liberty to take up the Sabbath hour in the discussion of public topics, but upon this occasion I am constrained to say a few words upon this dire calamity. It is but a short week since hundreds of people were gathered on board of the ill-fated *Westfield* bound for the woody shades of Staten Island, on that pleasant, holy Sabbath, to inhale the pure sea-air. The preacher then gave a descriptions of the scenes attending the accident, and the dread night that followed, and said: In all this I can see no visitation of God, nor do I think you can. I should be sorry to claim that the Father of all mercies, whose great attribute is love, would be so vengeful as to afflict His children with such fearful miseries. It is an insult to the Most High to ascribe to Him this terrible method of appeasing His wrath. Would we make such a demon of our "God of Love?" No; I, for one, will not. Yet many good Christian men think as a minister of another church did, when he said to me last week: "What could you expect from Sabbath-breaking? I have long expected this." Well, I do not agree with him. We know that the Almighty directs and governs human agencies. But we are the authors of our own punishments in nearly all cases of affliction. Why should these people who were on the *Westfield* have been punished for being there? Let us see who they were. The majority consisted of workingmen with their families, who had left their tenement attics after a long week of toil to renew life in their frames, or in the frames of their pining children. I say to you, keep God's day holy by benefiting soul, as well as body. The parent who takes his loved ones from the sickly atmosphere, in the overcrowded quarters of this City, to the health-inspiring vales of God's natural temple, is doing his duty in my opinion. And who shall say that while he drinks in deep draughts of the invigorating elixir, and feels the thrill of exultation in his veins, he does not aspire more nobly toward Him who blessed our race with the holy Sabbath day. No! no, I say to you, my brethren, that the mere change from a vile to a purer atmospheric location on Sunday is not a crime which calls for the terrific destruction of life as a punishment. I advise you, if you deem it necessary to your welfare, to go, by all means, into the country, or on the waters of the Bay. If I be in error, may God forgive me! But I think I am not. How great is Gospel consolation in this hour of affliction and sore distress. We should learn this lesson from the sad disaster, that in our most direful straits, and sorest troubles, here, in this Holy Word, comfort and relief may be found, and suggested. While we mourn like Rachel, we should seek the comfort our Divine Master alone can furnish; and strive earnestly under every trial and difficulty, to remember that in Heaven, Christ's home, all is peace and love, and sorrow can never enter, for there we reach unutterable bliss.

A collection was then taken up, in aid of the Sufferer's Relief Fund.

Quiet Resting Places—Sermon of Rev. David Mitchell—Severe Attack Upon The Ferry-Boat Owners.

A plain but able and interesting discourse was delivered, yesterday, at the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, to a moderately large audience. The clergyman chose for his text Isaiah, thirty-second chapter eighteenth verse: "Quiet resting places." After a few preliminary remarks regarding the necessity at this season of relaxation and retreat to some quiet, secluded spot, where perfect tranquility and repose could be obtained, he pictured the trials of the man of daily toil, and the joy with which he hailed the advent of his day of recreation—his Sunday. For this class Mr. MITCHELL said he had great sympathy, and could not find it in his heart to condemn the father, with his wife and little ones, in the short respite which the poor man took from an arduous existence. He said that those classes needed sympathy, and when they were overtaken by a shocking accident like that which occurred so soon after last Sabbath morning's service, he would not like to be near anyone who would say, "The Lord's judgement has fallen upon them." If he did not resort to carnal weapons, he would at least resort to spiritual, and say to them, in the words of our loving Maker: "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." During the week Mr. MITCHELL said that he had visited Bellevue, and called at the bedside of nearly all the victims of the horror, and he asked his audience whether they would not have thought him a monster in human form if he had gone from bed to bed and told the sufferers that they had got what their sinful Sabbath-breaking deserved. This accident, he continued, or rather we should call it, this horror, he very much feared had a terrible blame attachable somewhere, and he trusted in the name of Heaven, justice and the rights of man, that the matter would be sifted to the bottom. If criminal neglect, he urged, and ignorance be found to have been the cause, then let there be swift and speedy punishment, sufficient to satisfy the public conscience. The explosion was certainly the very worst calamity of the numerous horrors that have followed one another in recent times. Think, said Mr. MITCHELL, of a wealthy company wishing people to trust their persons in their hands to enjoy a half-hour's sail to a neighboring island. The day is balmy and beautiful. As the hour approaches passengers begin to throng the steamer's decks. The gay and young, the beautiful and manly, sit side by side. There is the honest mechanic, proud as he looks upon his pale-faced wife, who, as in the days of their first love, reclines on his arm. The children cluster around them bright and happy in the thought of having a good time with father. Here are the fashionable and gay on a visit to their friends. There we find a group, perhaps, returning home from church. Little do these people think that in another minute they will be twirled like play-balls into the air, or scorched to death by the hissing steam, or struggling for life in the foaming waters. A hissing noise is heard, and in an instant the catastrophe occurs, and the gay and the young, the maiden and lover, the husband and father, the wife and children, all are a horrible mass of charred and blackened beings. Life we know is uncertain, but think how much more uncertain it becomes by reason of the assassin, by reason of the cruelties of neglect and ignorance that are practiced upon the confiding public, or by rioters who are organized to revolt against law and order by clever and designing leaders. Mr. MITCHELL made an eloquent appeal to his audience in behalf of the sufferers and in behalf of their noble rescuers, the boatmen. Continuing his remarks relative to the strict observance of the Sabbath, he said that though he strongly condemned those Sunday junketing parties with dancing and music, still he could not blame the laborer for taking his necessary airing in Central Park or the shaded heights of Staten Island. As long as things existed as they do at present there could not be a strict observance of the Sabbath by the working man. He proposed that there should be holidays and half-holidays during the week, on the ground that it established a better relation between capital and labor, that it was a sanitary necessity, and that man's moral and spiritual welfare required it; and, concluding his fervent address, he urged his point on the final ground that his plan of week-day recreation would enable men better to fulfill the law: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Sunday Pleasure-Seeking—Sermon on the Westfield Disaster by Rev. Isaac Westcott, D. D.

At the pretty little Plymouth Baptist Church, on Fifty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT preched last night to a large congregation on the lesson of the *Westfield* disaster. His text was taken from first Samuel, second chapter and third verse; "And as thy soul liveth there is but a step between me and death." There are times, Mr. WESTCOTT said, when between men and death there is but a short step. As an illustration of this thought I shall endeavor to bring before you the terrible accident which occurred in our City last Sabbath. A graphic picture was then drawn of the terrible suddenness with which so many souls were last week precipitated into eternity, and the speaker drew from the evidence which is before the public the inference that the Company was responsible for the accident which arose, either from a defective boiler or a defective engineer. One warning from this accident, he proceeded, is the necessity of a better state of feeling in this community on the subject of Sunday. We often hear it said, "Oh, we don't want any Puritan Sabbath here;" but I would rather have the old Connecticut Sabbath, on which a man was fined for kissing his wife, than the absolute looseness which prevails at the present time. How many even of ministers there are who ride out and take their pleasure on Sunday. May the Lord open their eyes to the evil influence which their Heaven defying conduct exercises on their fellow-men. But you say these poor pent-up emigrant families must take this day. No, God gives them six days free, but the seventh he keeps himself. But these persons were not generally from tenements, as shown by the testimony. And if they were do you believe a man can take his family to Staten Island and spend the day for less than $2 or $2 50. By saving that money he could hire a healthy and snug dwelling in which Sunday could be properly spent. I do not censure our secular papers because they do not defend the sabbath. If they would be neutral that is all I would ask; but I think they have stepped over the neutral line in describing repeatedly these pleasurable scenes which take place upon the shore of the Bay on Sunday. It is not necessary to accumulate facts to show what we have all felt with sorrow, that a deplorable looseness of feeling with regard to the Sabbath prevails in this community. The lesson which I would lay down is this, and in stating it I do not wish to reflect on those that are gone. Let us live always so that we may at any moment be prepared to die.

SUNDAY RECREATIONS.

Central Park—New-Yorkers Preparing for the Week's Work.

The Sabbath is, in truth, a day of recreation and enjoyment to a very large number of the overworked citizens of this great City, and excursions, picnics, and little family parties at an early hour in the day leave the heated precincts of brick and plaster to breathe a purer atmosphere in Staten Island, Hoboken, Harlem, and the groves of Westchester. Yet there is another resort fully as attractive and equally as popular, where the great masses are to be seen from early Sunday morning until late in the evening innocently enjoying their accustomed respite from toil, and inhaling the invigorating breezes which roll in across the island from the broad Atlantic. It is Central Park! A paradise embraced in the heart of a monster City, where nature has done much and art still more. It is Sunday, and every one is in holiday attire; even the gray uniformed policemen seem nattier than usual, as they stroll through the lanes and by-paths, preserving order among the vast throng which empties itself in an uninterrupted stream within the confines of this beautiful place

On these beautiful mornings, among the first frequenters to the Park is a tall, lean, lank, thin-skinned, bloodless creature, who shambles along with evident pain, and wends his way to the mineral springs. It is wonderful to see the zest with which he imbibes two or three glasses of Seltzer or Kissingen, and then withdraws perfectly satisfied with the libation he has offered to the goddess of health, and self-convinced of the benefits derived thereby. This singular being, you are told, is a confirmed hypochondriac, and has gradually reduced his frame to the pitiful collection of skin and bones you behold through sheer force of imagination. He is a constant attendant upon the mineral springs of the Park, every morning calling regularly for his medicinal waters, and then departing heaven only knows whither. A lady follows next upon the scene. She sails in upon you before you are aware of her presence, quietly sips a glass of Vichy, and as quickly wafts herself away. She aspires to the *spirituelle* and though reduced to a mere shadow, imagines that plethora is her disorder, and Vichy and Kissingen and Mr. BANTING'S book have made her either more ethereal than would been desirable by other than a monomaniac. This poor woman, is also a hypochondriac. Men, women and children of all ages and conditions soon begin to throng the roads and paths. Nurses with infants in arms, airing them in dainty little carriages. The little ones embedded in bowers of lace and crowing with glee are noticed wherever you turn your eye. Troops of joyous children can be seen either scampering over the smoother paths or gazing in silent wonder with their papas and mammas at the monkeys, the moose, or the strange and wondrous birds and animals of the menagerie. On the lakes, pleasure parties in wherries and gondolas float in blissful quietude, backward and forward upon the placid water. Multitudes throng the Esplanade, the Ramble, the Cave, the Glen, the Arsenal and the Museum.

Though the numbers that flock to the Park on Sunday morning are usually very large, they form but a very small part of the vast multitude representing every grade in our social system who throng its paths and broad avenues in the afternoon. Every conceivable specimen of the coachmaker's handiwork can be seen, from the fancy phaeton and dashing drag with liveried servants, to the crowded Park chariot and modest wagon in which the good man has peddled his wares during the week, and which is now furbished up, and gay with the joyous smiles of a happy household. The seats are arranged at intervals along the drives and walks, and now all occupied. Wherever you turn your eye it encounters the same unending spectacle of pleasurable repose. Here on the bench near by is grandmamma, perfectly absorbed in the care of her daughter's children. The mother, poor thing, is a pale and emaciated creature, and from the careworn expression upon her countenance it is not difficult to detect evidences of overwork. Probably she is the wife of a poor mechanic, and the surmise seems plausible, for near her side is a fine, stalwart-looking fellow, dandling one of her bright little children on his knee. All seems happy and joyous, save the poor woman of the sickly face. She is quite young, and it is to be feared that the anxieties consequent upon the care of the large family that surrounds her have overtaxed her failing energies. A little further on you see a pleasanter picture, the maiden and her lover. Central Park has many attractions, and its pure air, green lawns and shady retreats revive on Sunday the drooping spirits and failing strength of many overburdened creatures, yet, passing in review the thousands who entered its gates yesterday, the writer could not but notice that there were those among the multitude—the poor shop-girls, the seamstresses, and the widow and her children—who would require something more than a Sunday stroll through New-York's great garden to make them well in heart.

The Day At the Fishing Banks—Amusing Scenes.

The love of fishing has been deeply implanted in the male American breast, and is as universally popular as base-ball. Staid merchants, whose souls seem never to expand beyond the latest quotations of gold, and whose stern sobriety is cited proverbially on change, get agitated about the time that the fish may be expected to bite freely. When the season is at its height they never fail to find a pretext for a week's indulgence under the general plea of important business—that white lie of centuries. Their juniors grin respectfully, knowing from sympathy that this means sea-bass, or pickerel, or jauntings among the trout streams. But the great mass of those who love to fish have no juniors who will attend to business while they throw flies, or adjust sinkers. They are chained to the counter or the shop by imperious necessity for six days out of seven, and must toil on, never heeding how suitable the weather may be for their favorite pursuit. On the seventh day comes freedom, and they are off for the Fishing Banks.

One of the old reliable steamers that for years past have carried cargoes of ardent disciples of IZAAK WALTON to the heaven of their desires, is the *Rip Van Winkle*. Yesterday a reporter of the TIMES sailed with her to the Fishing Banks, opposite Long Branch. The gloom of the *Westfield* explosion had certainly thinned the company, for the clerk said that usually there were from five hundred to six hundred passengers. On this occasion there were barely three hundred. A more thoroughly-respectable yet miscellaneous crowd could scarcely be collected. There were Americans, Irish, Germans and French. There were young merchants, dapper clerks and comfortable-looking bachelors, careless of appearances. But all were united on the question of devotion to fishing, and many informed the reporter that they came regularly every week, rain or shine, and if the *Rip Van Winkle* would issue season tickets they would gladly take them. There were many young ladies, though they did not seem greatly interested in the fishing. For their especial benefit a band was on board, and the time during the transit to the scene of fishing and going home was occupied by dancing. This was evidently enjoyed by the fair ones, but the men danced as if their minds were pre-occupied by weighty considerations of fishing matters, whether their bait would prove acceptable, whether A and B would catch more fish than they, or the comparative chances of black bass and porgies.

Arriving at the fishing-ground, the ladies retired into the background, and the gentlemen commenced the serious business of the day. Many went to their state-rooms, took off their store clothing and donned fishing garments stained with salt water, and gummy with traces of bait. In an incredibly short time after the anchor was dropped, scores of lines were over the side. Soon fish of every description began to be hauled on deck. Skates, flounders, black bass and weak fish were not wanting, but the principal victims were porgies; a fish that has been named by some enthusiast, the "trout of the sea." There is a peculiarity about marine fishing. The fish will bite freely on the starboard side, and the disappointed votaries to port will not get a single bite. This happened yesterday on the *Rip Van Winkle;* the fishermen on the port side endured the triumph of their starboard compeers for about ten minutes, and then insisted on a change of locality. The obliging Captain tooted his whistle, raised his anchor and ran in shore toward the Branch. When fishing was recommenced, the anglers at the stern began pulling up porgies every half minute, and not a soul on either side got a bite. There was soon a cry for another change, which was immediately complied with by the Captain. This was very disastrous, for now nobody at all got a bite, so the Captain, like a wise man, piped to dinner.

For those who came unprovided, there was a good substantial dinner of roast and boiled meat, pudding and pie and water-melon. But very few availed themselves of it, for these fishing excursions are emphatically family affairs, and almost every one had a well-stocked basket. Though there was not a breath of wind to stir the glassy surface of the sea, there was a heavy ground swell, which was trying to many stomachs, and in many directions a great want of enthusiasm was visible in the attacks upon the baskets. Some unwary ones devoured amazing quantities of peaches, but the result was unfavorable to that fruit as a preventive against sea-sickness. Others tried lemons, and these appeared more efficacious. But the best remedy was in a welcome breeze which stole along the sea, throwing long lines of dark purple shadows across the green waters and neutralizing the aobminable roll of the ground swell.

After dinner, fishing was resumed with spirit, and considerable execution was done on the porgies and black bass. About 3 o'clock the anchor was weighed, and the *Rip Van Winkle* returned to Peck-slip, discharging a swarm of passengers, who evidently would travel the same road next Sunday. As a proof of what can be done by scientific fishers, the fact may be stated that one man caught thirty-seven porgies, five black bass, one weak fish, and seven little fishes called begalls. As the man remarked, it was not much of a day for porgies, either.

Amusements at Coney Island—Scenes in the Surf and on the Beach.

The barren sands of Coney Island were musical yesterday with the creak of many feet, and more than the usual number of Sunday excursionists found refuge there. The Coney Island boats were crowded with people as usual, being well conducted and officered. On arriving at the island the visitors dispersed themselves in various directions, the main object being enjoyment. The beach proper was crowded all day, from the point where the boats land to the hotels, which are the terminus of the two lines of railroad. Around the point all was as quiet as was possible where four or five thousand people were congregated, and the Police officers of New-York who do duty on the boats, and the three Policemen of Brooklyn who are paid to preserve order on the Point had very little to do except to watch the gambollings of the bathers in the surf and occasionally refresh themselves and assist in the preservation of their ruddy countenances by potations at the bars. The sporting fraternity did not frequent a point which was so well guarded and in fact did not see the point—of incurring the risk of a broken head or an interference with their favorite pastime and huddled nearer the railroad depots. There were very few games in the open air, here, however, for the practice is discouraged as much as possible by a half dozen special deputy sheriffs who manage to intrude themselves wherever a crowd gathers around a thimble-rigger. The petty games are not practiced to the extent that they used to be, and little opportunity is given gamblers to victimize greenhorns. At the hotels, however, every species of gambling is carried on and a systematic roping in of strangers is practiced at almost all of them and without interference on the part of the officers, who have no authority to enter unbidden any apartment which may be occupied by a private party. If a stranger is swindled and complains to the Deputy Sheriff, he is advised to apply to the nearest County Justice for redress. From the fact that few complaints are made it is fair to presume, either that few are swindled or that the victims prefer to pocket the loss rather than suffer the tedium of a prosecution before a County Justice. Besides these amusements there are few entertainments on Coney Island. The provisions, except the clams, are poor and half cooked—except the clams, which are thoroughly good and served in excellent style by the colored *chefs de cuisine* who have presided at daily clam-bakes for every Summer for many long years. The bathing is good, but the appliances for the comfort and convenience of the surf-loving multitude have suffered no increase for a long period. Bathers run the risk, while they run into the surf, of being robbed of valuables by prowling thieves, and before the victims of the robbery can give the alarm the plunderers are far distant. As Sunday is the day on which Coney Island is most thronged, it is the day above all others on which people who desire to keep respectable company should stay at home or go elsewhere. If their peace of mind depends upon their visiting Coney Island, let them gratify their inclination on almost any other day in the week.

The Staten Island Ferry-Boats.

The disaster of last Sunday had a very perceptible effect on the number of passengers who crossed to Staten Island yesterday on the ferry-boats. The gate-keepers report that the number of passengers was rather less than half the usual number. Instead of 6,000 or 7,000, not much over 3,000 visited the Island. The conductors on the Belt Railroad and Tenth-avenue lines all complained of slack business.

SUNDAY CRIME.

Adroit but Fruitless Burglary in Worth-Street—Dangerous Assaults.

Early yesterday morning, WILLIAM SERPER, a porter, discovered that burglars had entered the premises of EDWARD WARBERG & CO., dealers and importers of silks and velvets, at Nos. 43 and 45 Worth-street, by cutting a hole through the roof. He immediately gave an alarm, which was answered by several Policemen. The house was surrounded so that the burglars could not escape if still within.

An entrance was made and the building and adjoining houses thoroughly searched, but the thieves were not there. On the roof were found three pieces of silk and a collection of burglar's tools. Other articles were found on the roof of the tenement house No. 56 Leonard-street, consisting of a knotted double rope and three pieces of silks, which, with those on the other roof, were in the original packages. It is supposed that the thieves did not succed in carrying away any of the plunder.

From an examination of the premises, it was evident that the burglars had first gained the roof of the tenement-house, from which they had got to that of an adjoining store by throwing the rope over a chimney and raising themselves a distance of six feet. They had then lowered themselves a distance of twelve feet to the roof of the store of WARBERG & CO. The hole cut there was large enough to easily admit of the passage of a man, and the rope had plainly been again brought into use to raise the booty from the floor above to the roof, as not more than one of the thieves had descended.

AUGUST KOSSUL, a German, living at No. 597 Water-street, was assaulted at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by JOHN BILLER. KOSSUL was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition. BILLER was arrested, and locked up to await the result of the injuries.

JOHN RYAN, of No. 13 Vanderwater-street, became engaged in an affray, early yesterday morning, with MICHAEL BYNES, and during the fight had the upper part of his right ear bitten off. He was taken to Park Hospital, and BYNES was held for trial at the Tombs Police Court.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning CHARLES BERTH, of No. 221 Chrystie-street, assaulted ARTHUR BLIEL, striking him on the head with a club and inflicting a severe scalp wound. The assailant was arrested.

SARAH BANKS, of No. 227 Chrystie-street, was committed yesterday by Justice SCOTT, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from DAVID N. PARKER.

JOHN LUNDY, a clerk in the employ of JOHN H. EGGERS, No. 7 Varick-street, was sent with $48 to pay freight charges to the cashier of the Union State Line. He did not pay the money, nor return to his employer. Saturday he was arrested, and although he claimed to have lost the money he was committed.

Among the minor cases at the Tombs, yesterday, was that of THOMAS KELLY, who was committed for striking ADAM PRICE, of No. 112 Hudson-street, on the head with a stone; and THOMAS CLARK, who was also committed for striking GEORGE GANNER, of No. 116 Seventh-street.

Yesterday morning WM. STEERS, while drunk, endeavored to stab his wife, but after much difficulty he was arrested and taken to the station-house.

HANNAH CADY was thrown down stairs last evening at her residence, No. 102 Cannon-street, by her husband, and severely injured. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and her husband locked up.

Wanted—Facts from the Brooklyn Eagle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The readers of the Brooklyn *Eagle* are treated every day to editorials showing that the Water Board are honest, faithful and upright men, although poor, and that our affairs are so admirably managed that any citizen can see the cost of repairing any street, and get full items in regard to the same by applying to the Water Board. I deny that the accounts are public. I have been to the Water Board several times to inspect them, and, when excuses would go no further, was informed that no papers would be shown unless upon an order of the Court. The counsel for the Association for contesting the assessments for the repairing of streets stated the same.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, the Mayor, says it is impossible for him to find out anything of the amounts expended by the Water Board. The Corporation Manual is silent, and does not give the names of any employes. Will the *Eagle* be good enough to tell us these things, and also publish the pay-roll, the names and number of the employes and their other occupations; also the number of Brooklyn reporters that receive pay as inspectors, and the amounts paid to subsidize the papers? If the *Eagle* denies that this Water Board was modeled after the New-York Ring, or that the Oceanic Club is not modeled after the Americus Club, and for the same purpose, or that one act passed this last Legislature for this City was not for private plunder, and not for public good, we will give facts and names.

We would ask if the Water Board did not advertise for proposals for repairing Court-street with Guidet "patent pavement from parties legally authorized to lay the same?" When was this pavement patented, and who are these parties legally authorized to lay the same? One of the Board informed the writer that there was no patent on this pavement. Yet they continue to advertise this fraud, and to give GUIDET & CO. about $1 per yard more than the pavement can be laid for, and probably allow them, as they did in Atlantic-street, fifty cents per yard gratuity for putting sand under the pavement.

In order to obtain a petition to pave Court-street first they advertised that they had determined to do the work, then sent a person round to the owners to get names for laying Nicholson pavement. The next day another employe came along with a petition to some owner and said: "I suppose you see in the papers that the Water Board are going to pave Court-street with Nicolson pavement, and we are afraid there is a majority in favor of it. Now if you don't want to be swindled, and have a pavement that has worn out in Broad and Mercer streets, New-York, in three years, and that cost in Atlantic-street in this city, over $7 a yard, or $556 66 per twenty-five feet lot, you had better sign this petition for Guidet pavement. This will last forever, and if you don't get this petition signed right away we are sure to have the Nicolson. The owner says: "Well, if we are to have a new pavement, I prefer stone." Inspector replies, "We must hurry up, and head these Nicolson fellows off," and the owner signs.

The *Eagle* knows that the TIMES is the only paper in these two cities that has the honesty to look after the people's interest, and that the *Eagle's* screeching is only a decoy to cover up the swindles perpetrated by the Brooklyn Ring. The citizens know well they cannot trust a subsidized paper, and they are grateful that the TIMES makes the *Eagle* screech unceasingly, "Let us alone." BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871.

The Game of Fly Loo.

The story about the "new" game of fly loo is in its annual rounds again. The version is this year given by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and is as follows:

"The detestable canker that destroys men's souls had made its appearance among the little community of pleasure seekers at the Yellow Springs, under the auspices of a celebrated Alderman of this city, who is notorious for the alacrity with which he will bet on anything, from the juvenile game of 'pick or po' to the relative length of straws to be plucked out of a hay-stack, and in the enticing form of 'Fly Loo.' It is in testimony that every afternoon from twenty to thirty of the very flower of our mercantile population retire to a private room, and under locks and bolts give themselves up to this satanic game. The players solemnly seat themselves around a table, each with a lump of sugar, and a card bearing in plain letters his responsible name and representing so much money in front of him, and, with a silent gravity that would become a watch-meeting, and the illy-concealed anxiety of men staking their all on the cast of a die, await the advent of the first fly. On the buzzing insect comes, sweeping now toward this lump, then veering off toward that, sending thrill after thrill of anticipated triumph or expected disappointment through the frames of the anxious watchers. At last the agony is over. The atomic insect, all unconscious of the important part he is playing, the reversals of fortune that he is causing, settles lightly upon a particular lump of saccharine, and twenty-nine disgusted men lose from $5 to $25 each, while the delighted representative of the sweet morsel chosen, scoops in the whole pile. This decides one 'hand' at the dignified game which has run 'poker,' 'seven-up,' and 'Boston' completely away from the Springs, and another and another 'pot,' and 'pots' *ad infinitum* are made up and won and lost in the close, hot room, while the deserted ladies are languishing for a little male conversation below."

The Great Turner Festival.

The representatives of the Turner societies from distant cities were entertained in Williamsburg yesterday, and were escorted to all points of interest in the city. Last evening a vocal and instrumental concert was given in Turn Hall under the direction of CARL EISNER, and an immense multitude attended it.

Myrtle-avenue Park has been profusely decorated for the occasion, and the programme first agreed upon will be faithfully carried out, which will consist of a procession, an oration by SIMON SPITZER, President of the Executive Committee, a public dinner and a variety of competitive gymnastic exercises.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On Saturday PHILIP TRANSIER, driver of car No. 142 of the Forty-second and Grand-street line, was fined $10 by Judge SHANDLEY for driving a lame horse before a crowded car on the 17th of July last. The car was stopped by Mr. CAMPBELL, the Superintendent of the P. C. A. Society, and the driver ordered to send the lame team back to the stable. TRANSIER said, however, he had orders not to do anything of the sort. He was then locked up. The lame horses were taken out and sent home. This is the first fine that has been inflicted on a car-driver for some time.

The funeral of GEORGE M. ELSASSER, who who died from scalds received at the *Westfield* explosion, took place yesterday afternoon from the armory of the Fifth Regiment. The body was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Company A of the Fifth Regiment, of which he was a member, acting as guard of honor. The regiment proposes making some provision for his family, who were injured at the same time.

LEOPARD ROTTERSTEIN, of No. 220 William-street, has claimed a basket which has been at the Coroner's office some days, having been found on the wreck of the *Westfield*. ROTTERSTEIN said that he and his family were on the boat when the explosion took place, but as they were on the end near the shore they escaped unhurt, and in their hurry to get ashore forgot the basket.

Night is made hideous of late, at Police Head-quarters, by the yelping of dogs incarcerated in the cells. It is said the animals are picked up astray by the Central detectives, and are held for the probable reward for their recovery. Last night one of these curs, evidently of very low degree, judging from his voice, disturbed the whole neighborhood.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, of No. 22 Allen-street, was found last night at the corner of Thompson and Canal streets bleeding from severe stab wounds in the head and face received from some unknown person. He was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. He did not give any information concerning the affair.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, CATHARINE GIFFERT, a German girl employed as a servant at No. 96 East Broadway, while in a state of somnambulism, fell out of an attic window of the house and received injuries which proved fatal. The body was removed to the Morgue.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of JOHN GUNTHER, who died in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on Friday last, at the foot of West Twenty-third-street, by being crushed between the dock and the ferry-boat. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The ship *Zouave*, which cleared from this port on Friday for Algiers, carried 25 ten-pound batteries, 8,685 boxes of projectiles, 900 boxes of gunpowder, and 1,200 kegs of powder. Whether this ammunition is intended for French or Arab troops is not known.

The Hungarians, residents in this City, have formed an association, under the name of the New-York Hungarian Verein, whose object is to cultivate their native language and literature, and to aid their countrymen coming to this country.

Twelve of the Japanese youth who lately arrived in this City from Yokohama via San Francisco, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, where they will disperse to the different capitals of Europe to commence a course of studies.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE is advertised to lecture before lyceums during the coming season, on "Dancing, Public and Private," and on "Speaking English." His agents are the managers of the Boston Lyceum Bureau.

LOUISA IKEY, of No. 120 Allen-street, was taken with hysterics, yesterday, at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, in consequence of the incarceration of her husband for a misdemeanor. She was restored and taken home.

PETER KELLY, an expressman, of West Houston-street, was fined $20 by Justice SHANDLEY, in the Court of Special Sessions, Saturday, for causing a lad employed by him to drive a horse with a sore back.

The German Journeymen Printers held a meeting in Orchard-street, on Saturday evening, and action was taken toward forming a branch association of the Hildise Bund, a German Life Insurance Association.

WILLIAM SPOTTE, a German, forty-eight years of age, who lived at No. 540 West Twenty-ninth-street, last night fell from one of the Weehawken ferry-boats and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

EDWARD MCEVOY, a resident at Greenpoint, thirty-six years of age, fell overboard, last evening, at Pier No. 19 North River, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

The Arion Society yesterday made an excursion up the Hudson River, and passed the day very pleasantly at Springhill Grove. A large number of their friends accompanied them.

The Post-office Department have replaced many of the old circular letter-boxes in the lower part of the City by new ones of an approved pattern, which admit of both letters and papers.

At the meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference, yesterday, W. G. W. MADOX gave an account of the basis on which he thinks the Cosmopolitan Commonwealth should be inaugurated.

A movement is on foot among residents in uptown streets to secure the abolition of the practice of keeping trucks and drays standing in front of houses while they are not employed.

The sale of spirituous liquors openly yesterday in prominent quarters of the Sixteenth Ward, was the subject of much complaint among peaceably-disposed citizens.

The ancient steeple of St. Mark's Church, at last needs repairs, and its lofty top is surrounded by a light staging which will afford but a perilous perch for the workmen.

The Association of German fresco-painters went on an excursion to Long Island Sound, yesterday, and on their return stopped at College Point to attend an anniversary picnic.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union will give their ninth annual picnic at Jones' Wood today. A procession will be formed in four divisions, at 9 o'clock this morning, at No. 10 Stanton-street.

PETER BROWN, of No. 109 Mulberry-street, while crossing Mulberry-street at Canal, was yesterday knocked down by a wagon and seriously injured. The driver was arrested.

A fire occurred, last evening, in the premises of MCNAB & HARLIN, manufacturers of brass taps, at No. 56 John-street, beginning in the boiler-room. Damage, $1,500.

Company F, Fifth Regiment, yesterday went on an excursion to Dobb's Ferry, where the members, with their families and friends, passed a very pleasant day.

The Bundes Turnfest of the North American Turner Union, now being held in Williamsburg, is the eighteenth; the fourteenth was held eight years ago in this City.

JAMES SMITH, (colored,) while asleep, yesterday, on the stoop of No. 40 Baxter-street, fell off and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Viscount DE VALCOUST, of France; Gen. H. L. ROBINSON, of Binghamton, and Hon. SPRINGER HARBOUGH, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Patrolman GIBNEY, when attempting, yesterday, to get on a Belt-line car, fell and was severely injured. He was taken to his home, No. 152 Avenue C.

Patrolman GEORGE HASLACKER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, died suddenly last evening while visiting his daughter in Williamsburg.

The work at Hallet's Point is rapidly progressing; three blastings take place every day, by which from ten to 100 tons of solid rock are removed.

Senator STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut; Gen. DARSTOW, of Philadelphia, and Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, are at the Astor House.

JOHN DILLON, a coachman, yesterday fell from the box of his coach, when at the corner of Allen and Division streets, and was severely injured.

Company L, Fifth Regiment, accompanied by the Teutonia Quartette Club, went yesterday in a steamer up Hudson River.

Major LIVERMORE, of San Francisco, and Capt. PONCE, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

An undertaker on Fourth-avenue advertises that he keeps on hand "all the requisites for a funeral."

Judge W. H. HOUGH, of Louisiana, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge ERSKINE, of Georgia, is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. C. D. SLOAN, of Washington, is at the Grand Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

Quite a number of the vestibules of the houses on the Heights have been transformed into paper-stores, where the very youthful merchants take their first lessons in mercantile life in disposing of paper steam-boats, soldier-caps, and other articles of that kind.

A combination-match of lacrosse will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Union Grounds, between the Toronto Club and a picked twelve from the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Clubs.

The Union Ferry Company claim that they make a monthly examination of the boilers of their boats.

LONG ISLAND.

On Friday afternoon the yachtmen of Greenpoint went on a clam bake to Locust Grove, Shelter Island. Twenty-three vessels have been entered for the next regatta.

On Saturday a number of the members of the Flushing Yacht Club, while on a cruise to Glen Cove in the yacht *L. Miller*, struck a submerged stake, near Little Bay Side, and instantly sank in sixty feet of water; the members of the party were all rescued.

A number of stages have been taken to Jamaica, in anticipation of a great rush of business in consequence of the action of the South-side Railroad Company in not stopping their trains at the village after today.

The Riverhead assessment roll is completed. The Assessors meet at the Long Island House to review the same on application of parties considering themselves aggrieved.

Today an election will be held at the public school building, Jamaica, for the purpose of electing a member of the Board of Education.

CHAS. F. ROE, lately of Port Jefferson School, has been nominated a candidate for the State studentship at Cornell University.

A contract has been made for the erection of a new M. E. Church at Far Rockaway. It is estimated that it will cost $6,000.

Over 1,000 persons attended the Fair and festival of the old Methodist Episcopal Church, at Rockville Centre, last week.

The Huntington Clam-bake Association have postponed the celebration of their festival till the 15th of August.

The Huntingdon Temperance society had their annuul excursion to Roton Point on Thursday.

The Merrick camp meeting will commence in the grove at that place to-morrow morning.

It is said that there have been several cases of Asiatic cholera at Islip.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. MARCHI, of Clifton, who was severely injured by the *Westfield* explosion, has been failing ever since. Last evening the physicians did not think he could live through another twenty-four hours.

The bonds issued by the Trustees of Castleton have been placed in the hands of Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, of the Associated Press, for the purpose of raising money to build a new school-house.

A base-ball match was played at Stapleton, on Saturday, between the Hose Boys, No. 7, and the Blue Buds, both of Stapleton, in which the former were victorious.

Yesterday there were three European steam-ships at anchor at the Upper Quarantine Ground.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Camden Improvement Company has ganized by the election of JOHN HOOD, of the Camden *Democrat*, as President, and Mr. ALDEN C. SCOVEL, formerly law partner of Secretary ROBESON, as Secretary and Treasurer.

The New-Jersey Turner Societies are many of them taking part in the Turnerfest. The Rahway Turner-Verein went to Williamsburg on Saturday evening, and today the Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken and other organizations have made arrangements to take part.

FREDERICK STRUS, an employe in the sugar-house on Washington-street, Jersey City, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from his carriage. He was taken to the City Hospital.

At Paterson, on Saturday evening, a hand-car, with a number of laborers, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was run into and demolished by a gravel-train. No one hurt.

There is a prospect that the New-Jersey Midland Railway will soon be in running order through Paterson, and the 1st of November has been fixed upon as the day for the opening of travel.

Rev. Dr. WILSON, of the First Reformed Methodist Church, on Hill-street, Newark, last evening delivered an address on "Sunday Excursions, their Crimes and their Consequences."

Open-air and other meetings are now held in Newark every Sabbath under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Yesterday they held seven services.

The Elizabeth Common Council go on an excursion to the Lower Bay, today, in the *Morro Castle*.

ARMY NEWS.

Department of the East.

The following orders have just been issued from the Head-quarters of the Department of the East:

[OFFICIAL.]

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 1, 1871.

Surgeon John M. Cuyler, United States Army, Medical Director of the Department, will proceed to Carlisle Barracks, Penn., on business connected with his Department, on the completion of which he will return to these Head-quarters.

Aug. 3.—Major H. C. Hodges, Quartermaster United States Army, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Maryland, and make an inspection of the new battery stables and gun-shed at that post, as soon as he receives notification that these buildings are completed and ready for delivery to the United States. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his proper station, (Philadelphia, Penn.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted First-Lieut. W. E. Van Reed, Fifth Artillery, in paragraph 1, Orders No. 138, Head-quarters Fort Adams, Rhode Island, July 30, 1871, is hereby extended thirteen days.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Preble, Maine, on Tuesday, the 8th of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by authority from these head-quarters.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.—1. Major Truman Seymour, Fifth Artillery; 2. Assistant Surgeon Edward Cowles, United States Army; 3. Capt. H. F. Brewerton, Fifth Artillery; 4. First Lieut. W. B. McCallum, Fifth Artillery; 5. Second Lieut. Loyall Farragut, Fifth Artillery.

Second Lieut. R. A. Ives, Fifth Artillery, is appointed Judge Advocate.

A general Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Sullivan, Maine, on Tuesday, the 8th of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock A M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by authority from these head-quarters.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.—1. Major G. P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; 2. Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery; 3. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, United States Army; 4. First Lieut. Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery; 5. First Lieut. O. E. Wood, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, Fifth Artillery, is appointed Judge Advocate.

Aug. 4.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted to Surgeon Madison Mills, United States Army.

On the recommendation of his Post and Battery Commanders, Private Owen O'Neil, a deserter from Light Battery K, First Artillery, is hereby restored to duty without trial.

Aug. 5.—The General Court-martial instituted in paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 119, current series, from these Head-quarters, of which Capt. F. E. Taylor, First Artillery, is President, will reconvene at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, on Tuesday, the 8th of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for reconsideration of the case of Private Louis Martin, Company A, Fourth Infantry, and for the trial of such other persons as may be brought before it by authority from these Head-quarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McDowell.

CLANCEY MCKEAVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the recommendation of his regimental commander, Second Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, First Artillery, has been transferred from Battery M, at Plattsburg, N. Y., to Battery E, at Fort Wood.

Maj. F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers, will report to Gen. Meade, the President of the Retiring Board, Philadelphia, for examination.

The resignation of Lieut. George Hill, Fourth Artillery, has been accepted, to date from the 1st of September, to which time he has been granted a leave of absence.

Lieut. Morse, Eighteenth Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the Superintendent, at West Point, on the 1st proximo, for duty.

Lieut. Stockton, of the Ordnance Department, late Aid-de-Camp of Gen. McDowell, has resigned.

[Advertisement.]

The new disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is non-poisonous, odorless and harmless. Used with entire success in all places having offensive odors. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st. Sold by all druggists.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Aug. 8	New-York	Hamburg.
Parthia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Dacian	Aug. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Anglia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
France	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

General Sedgwick	Aug. 8	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Aug. 9	New-York	S. Dom'go.
Morro Castle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from Savannah—A. Friend, T. Offutt, G. G. Hendricks, M. Brannon, M. J. Reilly, A. G. Jones, Jno. B. Viggotty; H. Harris, Miss E. F. Bourkin, Miss A. V. Bourkin, A. J. Raymur, J. R. Snud, Frank Smith, Capt. Wm. Dickson, J. F. Lickett, Miss G. I. Snyder, C. P. Roberts and wife, E. E. Brown, C. P. Wade, Mrs. E. S. Gustin and child, W. E. McCullum, J. W. Heineman, M. McCullum, F. B. Chandler, G. Vandrime, J. Higgins, W. W. Ryan, F. G. Law, B. Burdion and wife, Geo. Burdick, wife, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. M. A. Deble and child, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. C. W. Alexander, Miss Castor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:02 | Sun sets......7:09 | Moon rises.11:03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:25 | Gov. Island..1:14 | Hell Gate...2:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 6.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 4th inst., 10 P. M., lat. 33 37 N., lon. 72 27 W., exchanged signals with steam-ship South Carolina, hence for Charleston; 5th, 5½ A. M., Cape Hatteras, bearing N. W., steam-ship Herman Livingston, do. for Savannah; at 7½ A. M., steam-ship Bienville, do. for Havana.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Robert Ingham, (Br.,) Whitelaw, Sidney, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to C. B. Swan & Son.

Brig Queen of the South, Burns, Jacksonville 7 ds., bound to Newark, N. J., with yellow pine to Dodge & Co.—vessel to Winchester and Towne.

Brig R. B. Gove, (of Camden,) Hardiness, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Bubon, (Span.,) Oliveras, St. Jago de Cuba 15 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. John H. French, (of Philadelphia,) Burgess, Mexico 28 ds., with cedar to Nickerson & Co.

Schr. Lucia Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Wm. K. Hinman & Co.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Bellows, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Weatherspoon Bros.

Schr. Sarah B. Thomas, Arnold, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Stancliffe, Pyor, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. George & Edgar, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leonessa, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Justina, Keniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Thos. P. Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Pressey, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. S. S. Rockingham, Murray, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. L. Wilder, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. P. C. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. Baltimore, Mason, New-Haven.
Schr. David Nelson, Ferris, Port Chester.
Schr. S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.
Schr. Walter Palmer, Cale, Virginia.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Bridgeport.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport.
Schr. Celeste, Roberts, Millstonepoint.
Schr. John H. Chafee, Boman, Hartford.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Hartford.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., hazy.

Miscellaneous.

Arr. 5th, schr. Eastern Queen, Evans, Cat Island 10 ds., with pine-apples to H. K. Van Sicklen—vessel to master.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. steamers Tarifa, from Liverpool; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; barks Ella, from Buenos Ayres; Young Turk, from Menton; brigs Annie Eldridge, from St. Mare; Novelty, from Cardenas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 6.—Sld. brig R. M. Spearing, for London.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 6.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Land, for Baltimore, and New Light, from Rio; brig Lizzie Troop, from St. Pierre.

Passed out barks Campanero and Rialto, from the River Platte; steamer North America, for Liverpool; brig Chattanooga, for Porto Rico

Arr. bark Barn Brae, from Santos, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—Arr. Saturday, steam-ship Virgo, from New-York.

Cld. Saturday, steam-ships Magnolia, for New-York; Catherine Whiting, for New-York; Tonawanda, for New-York.

Arr. Sunday, steam-ship Oriental, from Boston.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
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ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF BRONZE AND IMITATION BRONZE
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